

Herald Tribune

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PARIS, MONDAY, AUGUST 3, 1977

Established 1887

ter Asks \$30.7 Billion New Welfare System

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Aug. 7 (UPI).—
asked Congress
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nation's welfare
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program of in-
work incentives
3 jobs.
long-awaited wel-
posals, the Presi-

Denies Impropriety

2 Faces Questions oan by N.Y. Bank

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N. Aug. 7 (NYT).
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Bert Lance UPI

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[banking] rela-

the document did
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banking" over
the years, it was
likely that a
change (of correspond-
banking) to Manu-
facturers Hanover
could be contemplated," Mr.
Lance said.

"No commitment nor discussion
of any balance requirement was
made between me and the bank,"
he added.

Even though the original
deposit in the correspondent ac-
count was \$250,000, or roughly
10 per cent of Mr. Lance's per-
sonal loan, the balance subse-
quently was maintained at
between \$800,000 and \$1.5 million,
he said.

Back-
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he had "full con-
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Members
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2, 7 (UPI).—Police
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a crackdown on
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errorist—the leader
gang of gunmen
APO.

Initials stand for
Resistance Groups
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ast nine slayings
of kidnappings and

fied the five men
in arrested Friday
as members of
said one of them,
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ization's leader. He
Friday night in a
police in Madrid

est was made yes-
2, when a GRAPO
had run from the
hologout and taken
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dent said he had concluded that
the existing system "is too hope-
less to be cured by minor modifi-
cations. We must make a com-
plete and clean break with the
past," he said.
Mr. Carter proposed abolishing
the nation's three basic welfare
programs—aid to families with
dependent children (AFDC), sup-
plemental security income (SSI)
to the aged, the blind and the

disabled and the food stamp pro-
gram.
In their place, he proposed a
system with two new basic pay-
ments—an income supplement for
the aged, blind, disabled and sin-
gle-parent families with young
children, and a work benefit, tied
to work requirements and incen-
tives, for other poor people.

Huge Increase Asked
The President's proposals, con-
trary to his earlier statements,
would increase the cost to the
government. The \$30.7 billion in
expenditures would be \$4.4 billion
more than the \$26.3 billion it is
now spending for welfare.

Officials of the Department of
Health, Education and Welfare
(HEW) calculated the net in-
crease to be \$2.5 billion, arguing
that the proposals also would re-
sult in some savings, for example
from lower unemployment com-
pensation and increased Social
Security collections as more wel-
fare recipients went to work.

In addition to the \$30.7 bil-
lion in expenditures, the plan
would cost the government \$2.3
million more because of a change
in the earned income tax credit,
raising the total price tag to \$34
billion. This money was not in-
cluded in the calculations, HEW
officials said, because it would go
to people who already earn
enough to pay income taxes.

The President, who initially or-
dered HEW to devise a new wel-
fare system with no increase in
spending, defended the increase,
saying it will make possible "im-
portant improvements in our
original plan. This program will
not be incompatible with that
dream to balance the budget" by
1981, he said.

Future Uncertain
Mr. Carter's proposals are con-
troversial and their future in
Congress is by no means assured.
But the President said that he
was encouraged by the decision
of House Speaker Thomas O'Neill
to appoint a special committee to
handle the legislation—a tech-
nique that worked successfully
with the administration's energy
program—and to set a deadline
for House action on the welfare
proposals for next spring.

Even with relatively early con-
gressional action, Mr. Carter
said the new welfare system
would not be fully implemented
until late 1980.

The basic components of the
President's plan are the proposed
income support and work benefit
payments. Under the income
support payment:

• The basic benefit for a fam-
ily of four with no other in-
come would be \$4,200. Benefits
would be reduced by 50 cents for
each dollar the family earned,
ending when earned income
reached \$8,400 a year.

• Benefits for the aged, blind
or disabled would be \$2,100 for
an individual and \$3,750 for a
couple. Benefits would be re-
duced by 50 cents for each dol-
lar of income, ending at \$5,000
income for an individual and
\$7,500 for a couple.

• Those eligible for the in-
come support would be the aged,
blind, disabled and single-parent
families in which there is a child
of six or younger. They would
(Continued on Page 3, Col. 5)



MONETARY FIGURES—Arthur Burns, chairman of the IMF, followed by U.S. Treasury Secretary Michael Blumenthal as they entered Paris International Conference Center.

Tougher Than Carter U.S. Report on Rights Criticizes Soviet Actions

By David Binder

WASHINGTON, Aug. 7 (NYT).—The U.S. Helsinki commission, created last year to monitor de-
velopments in East-West relations,
strongly criticized the Soviet
Union and other East European
countries in a report as 35 mem-
bers of the Commission on Euro-
pean Security and Cooperation
reached agreement on an agenda
for plenary meetings in Belgrade
this autumn.

The report, issued Friday by
the Joint Congressional Commis-
sion on Security and Cooperation,
singled out human rights as the
most critical issue between East
and West and declared that the
Soviet Union had "shown sys-
tematic disregard for civil and
political rights" during the 10
months since the commission
began its work.

The commission is headed by
Rep. Dante Fascell, D-Fla., and
Sen. Clairborne Pell, D-R.I., and
along with other legislators, in-
cludes executive branch members,
although it functions as an in-
dependent agency.

Its findings are far more criti-
cal of Soviet compliance with
provisions of the final act of the
1975 Helsinki conference than
President Carter's own report on
East-West relations in the Hel-
sinki context in June.

2 Voices Heard
Since Rep. Fascell is a member
of the official U.S. delegation to
the follow-up European confer-
ence at Belgrade, the report rais-
ed the question of whether the
Carter administration is speak-
ing with two voices, State De-
partment officials observed.

Mr. Carter and his aides have
muted their accusations against
alleged violations on human rights
in the Soviet Union and among
Soviet allies in recent weeks and
the U.S. delegation in Belgrade
has persistently sought to reach
an amenable compromise on the
follow-up conference agenda.

According to the commission,
its summary of human rights
cases was based on a study of
1,500 individual cases involving a
total of 5,000 persons.

The report goes into consid-
erable detail on what it deems to
be Soviet bloc violations of the
document signed two years ago
(Continued on Page 2, Col. 2)

14 Nations to Lend IMF \$10 Billion to Aid Poor

By Paul Lewis

PARIS, Aug. 7 (NYT).—The
United States and 13 other rich
industrial and oil-exporting coun-
tries agreed last night to lend
roughly \$10 billion for a new
international loan fund to help
poorer countries forced into fi-
nancial difficulty by the world-
wide recession and the rising cost
of oil.

Secretary of the Treasury
Michael Blumenthal said the Car-
ter administration would ask Con-
gress to approve a contribution of
\$1.7 billion to the new lending
pool, which will be administered
by the International Monetary
Fund in Washington.

The U.S. contribution would be
the largest after the \$2.5 billion
that Saudi Arabia has agreed to
put up.

The agreement represents a
significant success for the Carter
administration, which has strongly
supported a substantial expansion
of the IMF to help finance world
recovery from the recession.

Oil Countries Position
Discussions on the new loan
facility have been under way for
more than six months. A major
stumbling block has been the
question of whether the oil-ex-
porting countries would adequate-
ly subscribe to the new facility.

The agreement, said the fund's
managing director, Johannes Wit-
terveen, represented a "full accord
between industrial nations and
oil-exporting countries on financ-
ing supplementary credits."

The agreement, Mr. Witterveen
continued, would allow the IMF
"to meet the serious financial
needs that many of its member
countries face in the next few
years."

The IMF is an internationally
financed body that seeks to pro-
mote trade and economic growth
by lending money to countries to
help pay for their imports, provid-
ed those countries follow policies
deemed likely to improve their
economic fortunes.

Supplement to Reserves
The \$10 billion promised to the
IMF today is intended to sup-
plement its dwindling reserves at
a time when a growing number
of countries are in financial
straits and seeking new sources
of credit to pay for their im-
ports.

The idea of expanding the IMF
so that it can promote economic
growth and employment through-
out the world has been strongly
endorsed by the Carter adminis-
tration and by other major
Western governments. They
believe new supplies of credit are
needed to keep trade expanding
and to enable the world to re-
cover from the recession and the
oil-price rises.

These countries want this credit
to be administered by an inter-
national body like the IMF both
to insure that it is used wisely
and to reduce the load on private
banks, because they fear those
banks might become overextended
in their loans.

Although Mr. Witterveen said the
\$10 billion would be enough to
meet likely needs, it was well
short of the \$17 billion he had
(Continued on Page 2, Col. 1)

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Wearry fire fighters relax near blaze in Los Padres National Forest in California.

Forests Burning in 9 States of U.S. West

From Wire Dispatches
SAN FRANCISCO, Aug. 7.—
Millions of acres of forests were
ablaze today in nine Western
states, including 1.5 million
acres in Alaska.

The U.S. Forest Service and
the Bureau of Land Manage-
ment last night brought in 1,200
fire fighters to help state fire-
men in the West and North-

west, where about 900 fires have
begun in the last two weeks.
About 75 new fires were started
by lightning yesterday in the
region, which is enduring a
2 1/2-year drought.

A spokesman for the two fed-
eral services in Boise, Idaho,
said that an estimated 300
square miles of timber and
brush were burning. He said
that the federal government
had moved more than 4,000 fire
fighters into the region since
Monday.

Tough Stand Follows Cooling of Ties Vorster Hits U.S. Pressure on Race

By Robin Wright

JOHANNESBURG, Aug. 7
(UPI).—U.S.-South African rela-
tions appear to have sunk to a
new low as a result of the grow-
ing dispute over changes in South
Africa's race laws. Relations
have been cooling for months,
but Prime Minister John Vorster's
criticism of the Carter adminis-
tration Friday night—in the
toughest language to date—
amounted to a rejection of U.S.
policy.

Speaking at a Foreign Affairs
Association dinner in Pretoria,
Mr. Vorster warned that U.S.
policy would lead to "chaos and
anarchy in South Africa. . . . If
these pressures are insisted on,
the end result for South Africa
will be exactly the same as if
it were subverted by Marxists.

In the one case, it will come
about as a result of brute force.
In the other case, it will be
strangulation with finesse."

Mr. Vorster said that the Car-
ter policy did not reflect the
sentiments of the U.S. people,
adding, "As a matter of fact, I
believe that more they realize
the possibility of such action,
they will demand that it be stop-
ped immediately. I believe sin-
cerely in the fairness and sense
of fairness of the American peo-
ple."

In an appeal to U.S. opinion
he added: "Do not make it im-
possible for South Africa to play
its role in the free world."

There were howls of derision
from about 1,000 sympathizers
who gathered in the main square
near the town's courthouse to
hear the verdicts.

Police took up positions inside
and outside the court to fend off
any attack on the building. But
police said that there was no dis-
order as the demonstrators began
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Vance Visit to Israel Crucial U.S., Arabs Seen Close To a Peace-Talks Basis

By Don Oberdorfer

TAIF, Saudi Arabia, Aug. 7
(UPI).—The United States and
major Arab countries are not far
apart on the outline of principles
to form the basis of a Geneva
conference and a comprehensive
settlement in the Middle East,
according to informed Arab
sources.

Secretary of State Cyrus Vance
is carrying both the U.S. and
Arab versions of the principles
for a settlement to Israeli Prime
Minister Menachem Begin Tues-
day. Unless Israel commits it-
self to some acceptable version,
the Arabs do not expect that a
Geneva conference will be con-
vened this year or in the fore-
seeable future.

The likelihood of a U.S. clash
with Israel was increased by news
reports in Tel Aviv quoting one
of Mr. Begin's close advisers, and
senior aides, Shmuel Katz, as
saying that Israel will refuse to
discuss the "contents of peace
talks" in advance of the Geneva
conference and that "as far as
I can judge" Mr. Begin will not
discuss with Mr. Vance substan-
tive matters relating to a Middle
East settlement.

All indications are that the U.S.
principles are elaborations of
ideas set forth previously by Pres-
ident Carter—return of territory
captured by Israel in 1967 and
creation of a Palestinian entity
in exchange for a state of peace
and increasingly normal relations
on the part of Arab states. Secu-
rity guarantees are also among
the principles being discussed.

Arab Consensus
The Arab consensus that prin-
ciples for a settlement should be
agreed in advance reflects first,
a growing belief among Arab
leaders that the prospects for a
settlement have worsened in a
major way since the election of
Mr. Begin, and second, the devel-
oping belief that an early dead-
line is needed to force a decision.
(Continued on Page 2, Col. 6)

Salisbury, Rhodesia, Aug. 7
(UPI).—A bomb exploded at a
crowded branch of the British-
owned Woolworth department
store chain yesterday, killing 11
persons and injuring 79 others in
Rhodesia's worst incident of
urban terrorism.

Eight of the 11 dead were
black. The medical superinten-
dent of the Harare Hospital for
blacks said 70 persons were
treated there. Ten were admit-
ted and 60 others, he said, suf-
fered mostly bruises and abra-
sions and were released.

The medical superintendent of
the Andrew Fleming Government
Hospital for whites said nine
persons—blacks and whites—were
treated there but only one was
hospitalized.

The store is patronized mostly
by blacks. Its staff, with the
exception of the white manager,
is black. The store is a few hun-
dred yards from the headquar-
ters of Bishop Abel Muzorewa's
United African National Council,
which has been strongly criticiz-
ed by more militant black orga-
nizations for allegedly being willing
to agree with the government on
a majority-rule settlement ex-
cluding the hard-line Patriotic
Front.

Muzorewa Suspects Nkomo
Bishop Muzorewa said today he
would not be surprised if the
bomb had been planted by
followers of his rival, Joshua
Nkomo.

Bishop Muzorewa made the
statement at a rally in the south-
western city of Bulawayo, an
Nkomo stronghold. About 200
police fired tear gas at Nkomo
supporters trying to disrupt Bis-
hop Muzorewa's rally.

The rally was Bishop Muro-
rewa's first public venture into
Bulawayo and attracted about
8,000 persons.

At a press conference after the
rally, Bishop Muzorewa said:
"As for the terrible events in
Salisbury on Saturday all I can
say is that what has been hap-
pening here in Rhodesia to our
people and to us in the past
harmonizes with behavior typical
of ZAPU and Mr. Nkomo, and I
would not be surprised—and this
is no emotional judgment—to
learn that these people planted
the bomb."

ZAPU is African People's Union,
which is linked politically in the
(Continued on Page 2, Col. 1)

French Interior Minister Chris-
tian Bonnet had said that the
violence was caused by a strike
force of anarchists from outside
the country, but Louis Mermat,
Socialist member of parliament
from nearby Vienna, described the
court's verdict as "a parody of
justice."

Some of the accused claimed
that they had been brutally treat-
ed by the police who arrested
them. Two from West Germany
said that they had been ordered
out of France.

Four others were acquitted on
charges of creating public dis-
order during the protest in which
one man died and more than 100
persons were injured.

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from about 1,000 sympathizers
who gathered in the main square
near the town's courthouse to
hear the verdicts.

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To Safeguard Queen's Visit

British Arrest IRA Suspects
In Ulster Security Crackdown

BELFAST, Aug. 7 (Reuters).—British security forces have arrested at least 20 IRA guerrilla suspects as part of a huge operation to protect Queen Elizabeth when she arrives here for a two-day visit Wednesday.

But according to Sinn Féin, the political wing of the Irish Republican Army, many senior guerrilla leaders have gone underground to escape arrest.

The IRA has warned that it will give the Queen a day to remember if she comes. Captured documents indicate that the IRA is determined to launch a major bomb and sniping campaign during the visit. Nineteen fire bombs were exploded Thursday night by the IRA in what it said was the start of its protest campaign.

Police and army chiefs believe that the guerrillas will resort to bomb attacks on commercial establishments and sniping attacks on troops, rather than a direct attack on the Queen who will be strongly guarded.

There was also fear that the IRA might launch a bombing

campaign in England to snatch the spotlight from the Queen's visit.

Six persons were hurt today when a bomb exploded in the Slave Donard Hotel in Newcastle. Two other devices were defused.

Surrounded by a military cordon on land, sea and air, Queen Elizabeth will remain almost a captive aboard the royal yacht Britannia when she arrives here escorted by the guided-missile destroyer Ede. She will be flown to Belfast by helicopter.

Naval frogmen will swim around the yacht to protect it against an underwater assault. The IRA says it has home-made mines and torpedoes.

The Queen's movements and the location of the yacht have been kept secret and all areas that she visits will be sealed off at least 12 hours in advance.

It was also announced that she would be accompanied by her two youngest sons, Prince Andrew and Prince Edward.

The threat to her life has prompted several members of Parliament to ask that the visit be canceled.

The British press has also criticized the timing of the tour during a week when sectarian grievances are stirred up by traditional anniversary parades.

There will be Catholic rallies on Tuesday to mark the introduction of internment without trial six years ago and on Friday there will be the Protestant Apprentice Boys' march in Londonderry commemorating a battle that insured Protestant ascendancy in Britain.

Bomb Kills 11
In Rhodesia

(Continued from Page 1)

Patriotic Front with Robert Mugabe's Zimbabwe African National Union.

The Sunday Express of Johannesburg quoted a ZANU official as saying in Lusaka that ZANU was responsible for the bombing.

Official Not Identified

The official reportedly said: "Anything that happens in or near Salisbury is ZANU," and that the bombing represented "the Patriotic Front's answer to more negotiations" about a peaceful transition to majority rule. "Zimbabwe will be liberated by the gun and the bomb," the official, who was not identified, reportedly said.

Both Bishop Muzorewa and officials affiliated with Mr. Nkomo denounced the report.

The Rev. Ndebaningi Sthole, who founded ZANU but is now regarded as a moderate among the nationalists, condemned the bombing during a rally attended by about 5,000 supporters today.

"I can't see what on earth a person had in mind to put a bomb in a public place like this. I don't know who was responsible," he said, but whoever it is "cannot be excused" and "should not be allowed to get away with it."

Yugoslavia Sentences 2

DIMITROVGRAD, Yugoslavia, Aug. 7 (UPI).—An American and a Canadian were sentenced to prison last week for attempting to smuggle hashish into Yugoslavia, officials said. Charles Brandes of Chicago was sentenced to a year in prison and Patrick Johnson of Toronto to two years.

U.S. Report Accuses Russia of Rights Abuses

(Continued from Page 1)

in the Finnish capital by the conference members.

For example, in detailing what it asserts is "noncompliance" with provisions of the agreement on family reunification, the report lists among others:

"Iosif Ass of Moscow has been refused permission to emigrate four times, although all members of his family are outside the U.S.S.R.;" Anatol Michelson, a U.S. citizen since 1966, has been separated from his wife and daughter for 21 years. Mrs. Michelson, a Moscow resident, is elderly, nearly blind and Mr. Michelson, suffering from a deteriorating heart condition, is in need of open-heart surgery. Yet notwithstanding the pledge to give priority treatment to cases involving illness the Michelsons recently received another refusal."

Remark that Soviet and other East European citizens are

Turk Slain on Autobahn

MUNICH, Aug. 7 (AP).—A 20-year-old Turk was accidentally shot to death by a West German policeman yesterday during an identity check on an autobahn south of here.



IRA GREETING—The front page of the Republican News, semi-official newspaper of the IRA Provisional wing, juxtaposes three victims of Ulster violence with a photo of Queen Elizabeth, who is to visit Ulster this week.

required to compile large numbers of documents and to file elaborate applications for emigration, the commission observed that of Soviet cases known to it, 15 per cent of those who applied to leave the country after 1975 had been rejected, a number of them many times.

It notes apparently arbitrary cases involving Col. Lev Ovshischer of Minsk, Daniel Fradkin of Leningrad and Valeri Kislik of Kiev who were denied permission to emigrate because they had had "access to state secrets" at one point in their pasts.

In another example alluding to bureaucratic snags, the report said: "In a Catch-22 situation, the grown sons of Moscow residents Vladimir Slepak and Alexander Lerner were both denied visas to rejoin family members because their parents were not accompanying them and their departure would constitute a division of families. Ironically, both sets of parents have been trying to emigrate, the Slepaks for nearly eight years and the Lerner for six."

In assessing these and many other cases, the commission recommended that the follow-up conference "undertake specific new commitments to respond in future to the pressing humanitarian concerns" covered in the provisions of the 1975 Helsinki document.

The commission also acknowledged that the visa and passport practices of the United States, Canada, and West European signatories of the document have not sufficiently complied with the provisions. The report speaks briefly of "discriminatory restrictions."

The report was also critical of Soviet actions regarding newsmen, broadcasts and even imported Western books. It noted for instance that of the "officially sanctioned" American authors translated into Russian, Kurt Vonnegut's popular "Slaughterhouse Five" had been subjected to censorship.

Tass Denounces Report

MOSCOW, Aug. 7 (UPI).—The Soviet Union yesterday denounced the report.

Tass said it was "a collection of lies and slander about the Soviet Union and other socialist countries of Europe."

At the same time, Pravda said the East-West compromise on an agenda for the conference represents a "balance of mutual interests" and could contribute to an "improvement of the political climate in Europe."

The Pravda commentary was a departure from Soviet predictions in June that the conference could turn into a propaganda battle.

Egypt Seeks to Clarify 'Working Group' Plan

By H.D.S. Greenway

ALEXANDRIA, Egypt (WP).—President Anwar Sadat's recent suggestion that Secretary of State Cyrus Vance form a "working group" to prepare for a Geneva conference on the Middle East appears to have led to such serious misunderstandings that Syria's President Hafez al-Assad has rejected the proposal while talking about a Begin-Sadat understanding.

No Egyptian official wants to say that President Sadat mis-spoke, but they said that the proposal Mr. Assad has rejected is not the one that Egypt wanted to make.

Many diplomats and journalists came away from Mr. Sadat's joint press conference with Mr. Vance last Tuesday thinking that Mr. Sadat might be proposing a foreign ministers' meeting before the opening of the United Nations General Assembly, in which the ministers of Arab states might discuss the substance and the procedure of a Geneva conference with Israeli Foreign Minister Moshe Dayan.

On Thursday, Mr. Assad said: "This working group is a question of a meeting between Arabs and Israelis. Why should we replace Geneva?" The day before, however, Egypt's Foreign Ministry already had started to back away from this interpretation by announcing that "there will be no joint meetings between the Arabs and Israel."

"The meetings are designed to maintain the continuation of consultations between Vance and the

Arab foreign ministers on the one hand, and between the American secretary of state and the Israeli foreign minister on the other," the Foreign Ministry said. Egypt sought to dispel any appearance of disagreement between Syria and Egypt by saying that President Assad's rejection of a working group that might be looked upon as a rival of a Geneva conference was Egypt's position, too. President Sadat's proposal was not meant to compete with Geneva, Egypt said, only to "accelerate" negotiations.

The foreign ministers would meet with Mr. Vance, as they always do before the opening of the General Assembly. The difference, as Egypt sees it, would be that the process would be "intensified" by scheduling the meetings instead of merely fitting them in as is usually the case, and the foreign ministers' crowded schedules. This was not to be confused, Egyptian officials said, with the U.S. working group on the Middle East which was already in operation.

Egypt never envisaged a working group that might act as a substitute for Geneva, the officials said, and the misunderstanding may have come about as a result of Mr. Sadat's answer to a question of whether Arab foreign ministers would object to sitting down with the Israeli foreign ministers. "Well, they will be sitting in Geneva together, why would they have any objection?" he answered.

Mr. Sadat may have been trying to avoid the impression that

Russians Gamble in Backing Ethiopia, Somalia

By David B. Ottaway

MOGADISHU (WP).—The Soviet Union is continuing to provide Somalia with military supplies, in an apparent effort to dissuade its east African ally from turning to the West for arms and also to protect itself against a possible pro-Western coup in Addis Ababa that would oblige it to fall back on Somalia.

Several Soviet ships loaded with war materiel have recently arrived here, according to Arab and Western diplomatic sources, even as Moscow is sending arms into neighboring Ethiopia. The two countries, which both have Soviet-backed, Marxist governments, are in a virtual state of war over disputed border territory.

Earlier this summer, however, the Soviet Union suspended its shipments of spare parts and military equipment to Somalia, apparently out of deference to its new ally in Ethiopia, Lt. Col. Mengistu Haile Mariam.

The brief suspension and quick resumption of arms shipments to this country illustrates the dilemma the war in southeastern Ethiopia poses for Moscow.

The decision to resume Col. Mengistu's military aid, the Soviet Union makes it likely that the Soviet Union may lose Somalia, once its closest black African ally. Having committed itself to the besieged Ethiopian military regime, the Soviet Union is discovering that the arms lift necessary to assure the regime's survival is unacceptable to the Somali government.

For the Russians, Ethiopia represents a huge gamble, following its earlier gamble in Angola. There, the Soviet-backed Popular Movement for the Liberation of Angola won the 1975-76 civil war against two pro-Western factions.

But the stakes for the Soviet Union here in northeastern Africa are far greater than those in Angola, where the Russians had nothing to lose but prestige and everything to gain. At stake here is the future position of the Russians in Somalia, Ethiopia and Southern Yemen and the contest for influence throughout the Red Sea region between Saudi Arabia and the Soviet Union.

Unlike in Angola, the Soviet Union has important vested interests in Somalia. It stands a good chance of losing the use of Somali naval and airport facilities along the Indian Ocean, which it built or improved at considerable expense. It also risks losing its new ally in Ethiopia, in the same kind of coup that brought Col. Mengistu to power there in early February.

It would seem highly unlikely that Col. Mengistu will be able to maintain his power and prestige if Ethiopia is dismembered under his rule. Right now, his military government is in danger of seeing not only the Ogaden region but large parts of four provinces in the southeast and Ethiopia Province in the far north seceding.

If Col. Mengistu falls, a new Ethiopian government, whether military or civilian, is likely to swing back toward the West and out the Russians. This presumably is why Moscow has decided that saving Col. Mengistu is a "must," even at the risk of alienating Somalia.

Whether Mr. Sadat may have meant, the official Egyptian position now is that such a working group would follow the traditional format during the weeks before the UN session but that this year there would be an "intensification" of that process, officials said.

"There is always the danger of stagnation if you are left with the normal routine of sending messages back and forth once in a while," an official said, and that is why Mr. Sadat proposed that a working group be set up to make the necessary preparations for Geneva.

Diplomats in Cairo think that the Sadat suggestion is designed to fulfill three functions. It sets up a frame for discussions after the Vance trip, it demonstrates Mr. Sadat's sense of urgency that the momentum for peace be continued and it demonstrates to the Egyptian people that there is at least some momentum toward peace.

On the broad issues involved, King Hussein said today that "we have always had a feeling that we could not afford a failure" in a Geneva conference. He said "certainly there must be some understanding" about principles on which we are going to base our talks and discussions at Geneva "if it is to be a success."

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By David A. Andelman

KUALA LUMPUR, Malaysia, Aug. 7 (NYT).—Japan's Premier told the leaders of five of his country's non-Communist neighbors in southeast Asia today that Japan would consider a broad range of economic concessions and aid programs to help stabilize the economy of the region. But he refused to make any of the solid commitments the five nations had hoped to obtain.

Premier Takeo Fukuda met for more than three hours this afternoon with Presidents Suharto of Indonesia and Ferdinand Marcos of the Philippines and Prime Ministers Lee Kuan Yew of Singapore and Datuk Rusein bin Onn of Malaysia and Premier Thanin Kraivichien of Thailand. It was the first such face-to-face meeting of Japanese premier and the leaders of countries that comprise the 10-

However, the Soviet Union is far from being "out" of Somalia, or even on its way to leaving. Contrary to recent Western press reports, there is no indication that large numbers of Soviet advisers are departing.

On the other hand, the spirit

Vorster Vehemently Rejects U.S. Push for Racial Change

(Continued from Page 1)

Smith in Salisbury last week, he said that southern African leaders were not going to let "outsiders" dictate to them.

South Africa plays an essential role in the settlement effort because it serves as Rhodesia's only link with the outside world, and has the leverage to force Mr. Smith into a settlement plan.

South Africa may now be willing to allow Mr. Smith to try his own hand at settlement—as he announced last month—rather than pressure him into accepting terms proposed by U.S. and British negotiators.

Western diplomats here were unwilling to comment on the speech or speculate on a possible change in South Africa's position, but if the analysis by local commentators is correct, South Africa has done an about-face.

A year ago the Vorster government looked to the United States to solve its problems. Now the U.S. government is viewed as a serious threat to the "peace and stability" of the subcontinent. The change appears to be the product of the different approaches of the Carter and Gerald Ford administrations. Mr. Vorster was friendly and conciliatory when former Secretary of State Henry Kissinger offered to buy time for South Africa in exchange for help in settling the disputes in Rhodesia and Namibia (South-West Africa). But the Prime Minister is balking now that Mr. Carter has made change in South Africa an immediate issue.

Mr. Vorster said on Friday that there had been evidence since the beginning of the year that pressure against South Africa was being coordinated and actively supported by "certain powerful American organizations at the request of and with the help and backing of certain official circles in that country."

He described the aims as isolation of South Africa in all fields and discouragement of trade and investment. He charged that the Carter administration was trying to win favor with the Third World, especially black Africa, "with its 50 seats in the United Nations or approximately one third of its members."

Even before Mr. Carter's inauguration, officials here began to fear that the new administration—and its outspoken UN ambassador, Andrew Young—would have an immense impact on South Africa.

The coolness was first evident after the Vienna meeting in May between Mr. Vorster and Vice-President Mondale that ended on such a sour note that Mr. Vorster warned his countrymen that they might have to "go it alone."

The government feels backed into a corner by mounting international pressure. Minister of Justice Jimmy Kruger went as far as claiming that the pressure was at least partially responsible for South Africa's racial unrest. The moderate, local English-language press has made note of the government's withdrawal into a "ladder" position in response to the Western push. (Laagers were the early defense encampments of South Africa's white settlers during encounters with African tribes).

The government now has gone on the offensive, telling its own angry black population and the outside world that there will be no significant changes. In effect, Mr. Vorster told the world: Accept us as we are or leave us. It may have been a hopeful bluff. He may feel Western government would not be able to get backing—public, business or legislative—for the two possible drastic measures against South Africa: an oil embargo or an investment-trade cutoff. He may have sought to make a direct appeal to those elements to help his chances.

The timing also may have been related to the opening of the UN General Assembly next month, when southern Africa is scheduled to be a major topic of debate.

By David A. Andelman

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Syrian President Hafez al-Assad and Jordan's King Hussein are reported to be agreed that there is not much point in going to a Geneva conference with Israel unless there is solid expectation of success based on a general acceptance of the principles for a settlement.

Mr. Assad recently passed the word to Western diplomats that time is less important to him than principle. He told Arab diplomats that "we can wait 100 years" if necessary for Israel to return occupied land such as the West Bank and expressed confidence that the Arabs will win it eventually.

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Agreement to "conduct a joint examination on the various problems in connection with the stabilization of export earnings from primary commodities" ASEAN had hoped for establishment of a plan, similar to that offered by the European Economic Community, that would compensate member countries for foreign exchange losses due to fluctuations in prices of export commodities.

Japan agreed to "cooperate closely" with ASEAN to help establish the common fund for commodity price stabilization

of the 1974 Soviet-Somali treaty of friendship and cooperation is apparently dead, and even the letter of that agreement may follow suit before long.

But President Mohammed Siad Barre has shown no interest yet in making a public issue of Somali

differences with the So. Even the most optimistic Western Arab diplomat to rule out "another mass expulsion of Soviet advisers as President Barre ordered in 1974."

"Siad is still very in the West," a diplomat does not trust you, I am sure of getting arms West he cannot afford with the Soviets."

The United States, British have now all told Mr. Siad Barre that they will provide only "defensive" ones. But at best, they can provide some small other equipment than Soviet arsenal here.

Already, both British and United States are co-pressure from pro-West not to provide arms because it has claims territory. France is maintaining the Djibouti Republic of Djibouti in addition part of the "greater all Somali-speaking region."

Thus, all three Western confront conflict of their regional Africa. But the West's interest is nothing on one the Soviet Union facing. Moscow will press for a competition that it feels it and Somalia could an effort to salvage in both countries.

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• Palestinians—President Carter has called for creation of a Palestinian homeland, or entity, preferably linked with Jordan. The Arab countries back a Palestinian state on the West Bank and Gaza Strip, with a corridor across Israel between them. Egypt's President Anwar

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of Activities

Got Report of U.S. Gifts, Aide Allegedly Testifies

By Richard Halloran

ON Aug. 7 (NYT), a source of the Korean intelligence Agency of his cash gifts to the U.S. government, according to the source.

s Burn tates

from Page 1)

17 fires covering the area of the worst outbreak in the United States. The fires in Colorado, Nevada, Oregon, Idaho and Utah. California's Modoc tribe were burning a fire that has destroyed 100 million board feet of timber. The fire in the Los Padres National Forest, has caused extensive damage to the recreation facilities in the area. The fire in the Grand Staircase-Escalante National Monument, has caused damage to the area. The fire in the Grand Staircase-Escalante National Monument, has caused damage to the area.

Pay \$5 ral Taps

ON Aug. 7 (WP), a source of the Korean intelligence Agency of his cash gifts to the U.S. government, according to the source.

how Mr. Park arranged entertainment, gifts and sexual favors for visiting congressmen. But the source said that the secretary, Shin Kwang Ja, lacked documentary proof.

Other Developments

There were three related developments Friday:

• Rep. Bruce Caputo, R-N.Y., criticized the Justice Department for failing to seek a grand jury indictment of Mr. Park so that he could be extradited from Britain, where he has reportedly been since he left Washington last fall.

• Similarly, Rep. Elizabeth Holtzman, D-N.Y., said after a meeting with Attorney General Griffin Bell that the Justice Department had failed to explore procedures, such as sending investigators to Britain or seeking Mr. Park's deportation to the United States, to obtain evidence from Mr. Park. The Justice Department said that those procedures would not be productive.

• The Scripps Howard news agency reported that it had obtained minutes of a Cabinet meeting at which Mr. Bell said that the Justice Department had 110 present and former members of Congress under scrutiny in the South Korean inquiry. The Justice Department said that the report, which could not be confirmed, was false.

• The South Korean Embassy issued a statement denying a report from the House Subcommittee on International Organizations Thursday that the Rev. Moon Sun Myung's Unification Church had operational ties to the South Korean government.

List of Payoffs

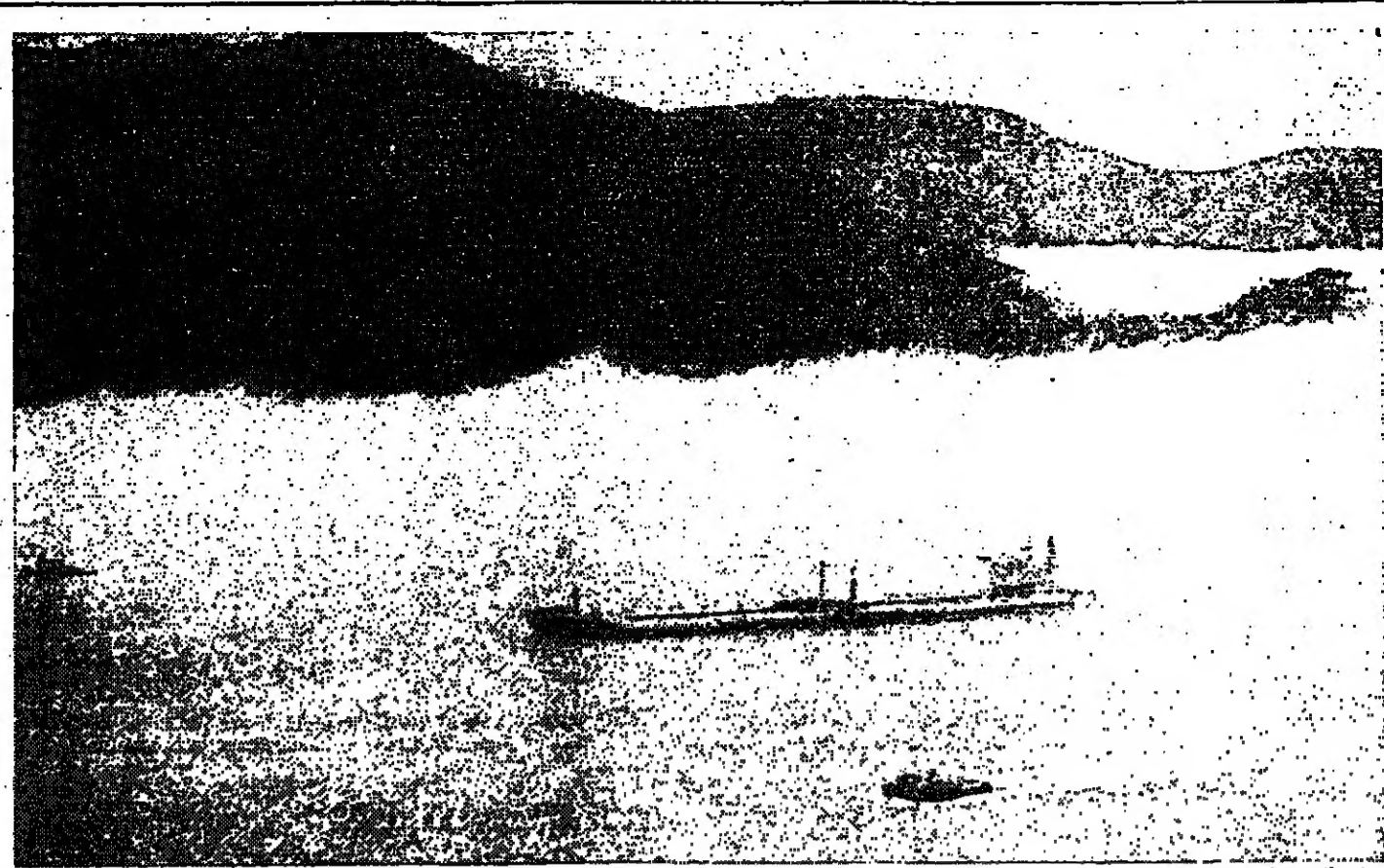
The former associate of Mr. Park, Ryu Jae Shin, testified that a list of alleged payoffs to congressmen, prepared by Mr. Park, was intended for the ECIA in Seoul, congressional sources said. That document and supporting materials have been in the hands of the Justice Department and recently were given to the House Ethics Committee.

Mr. Ryu was also said to have testified that he personally made payments to congressmen on behalf of Mr. Park and to have named them. But Mr. Ryu reportedly said that Mr. Park's list was not totally accurate and that Mr. Park had initiated some of the amounts of money supposedly given to congressmen.

Barnard Implants Heart in Texan

CAPT TOWN, Aug. 7 (Reuters).—A 38-year-old man from Texas was given a second heart yesterday by Prof. Christian Barnard. A statement by Groote Schuur Hospital said that the man was "getting along fine."

Dr. Barnard said that the seven-hour operation had been complicated by the fact that the man had undergone two open-heart operations in the United States.



THE LAST LEG—The 120,000-ton tanker Juneau moves through fog-shrouded Rosario Strait on its way to the refinery at Cherry Point, Wash., with the first load of Alaskan North Slope crude oil for lower 48 states.

8,437 Pounds Has Vanished

Congressmen Call for Probes on Missing Nuclear Material

WASHINGTON, Aug. 7 (AP).—Members of both houses of Congress are calling for investigations following a government report that nuclear fuel plants cannot account for thousands of pounds of weapons-grade nuclear material.

Officials of two federal agencies releasing previously classified information last week conceded that the plants are unable to trace 8,437 pounds of uranium and plutonium that has disappeared since World War II. Plutonium accounts for 3,400 pounds of the total.

The missing uranium and plutonium were part of the government's supply of nuclear material to be used for construction of atomic weapons. But federal officials insisted there is no evidence of theft of the materials or a black market.

An official said the amount of material missing from government plants or private facilities under federal contract was sufficient to construct hundreds of atomic bombs.

"Inventory Differences" Despite concern expressed in the past that a terrorist group might be able to gather enough nuclear material to construct a bomb, government officials labeled the disappearances "inventory differences" and "materials unaccounted for."

Even with the assurances of the federal agencies that there is no evidence of theft or a black market involved in the unaccounted for materials, Rep. John Dingell, D-Mich., has announced plans for a House subcommittee inquiry into the missing atomic material and Sen. John Glenn, D-Ohio, is planning Senate hearings.

Rep. Dingell said he would seek testimony beginning Monday from officials of the Nuclear Regulatory Commission, Energy Research and Development Administration and National Security Council.

A spokesman for Sen. Glenn said the senator was likely to call subcommittee hearings next month, after Congress returns from a recess.

Sen. Glenn said he was especially interested in learning about the 381 pounds of plutonium reported unaccounted for at a single plant at Apollo, Pa., before 1965.

The ERDA and the NRC said the 8,437 pounds of nuclear materials unaccounted for include about 3,400 pounds of plutonium and slightly more than 5,000 pounds of highly enriched uranium. An NRC official said it requires about 30 pounds of plutonium or 40 pounds of highly enriched uranium to construct a single atomic bomb.

"We believe the missing plutonium and uranium can be traced to overstatements, machining and scrap losses and unmeasurable amounts bound up in equipment and pipes," said Gen. Edward Giller, deputy assistant administrator at the ERDA, the government agency that runs more than 40 plants where enriched uranium or plutonium are in storage.

Clifford Smith, an NRC official, said that "inventory differences" are not unexpected, even the most modern measurement instruments are not totally accurate.

More than 90 per cent of the missing plutonium had been at production plants operated by the ERDA at Richland, Wash., and Aiken, S.C.

Concern for the security of nuclear processing facilities prompted the Senate to pass legislation earlier this year providing the NRC with additional funds for safety. Also, the agency last month proposed tightening security to protect commercial nuclear fuel plants and uranium and plutonium shipments against sabotage, theft and terrorism.

Loss Is Explained

RICHLAND, Wash., Aug. 7 (AP).—Alex Fremling, ERDA's manager at the nuclear reservation here, says some of the 2,635 pounds of plutonium missing from the plant cannot be found because it has been spread so thinly through the billions of gallons of reactor cooling and processing water that it cannot be detected.

Mr. Fremling also said at a news conference that water was allowed to seep slowly into the ground, apparently taking its radioactive cargo with it.

Mr. Fremling attributed the unaccounted amount to:

• Plutonium still held in processing equipment and 110 miles of piping.

• Imprecise measurement of plutonium, which contaminates equipment and solid waste in nuclear "burial sites" in restricted zones under about 3 per cent of the reservation.

• Differences between the estimated plutonium content of scrap materials received from the reservation and amounts actually recovered in processing.

• Underestimating the amount of plutonium contained in 200 million gallons of high-level wastes placed in tank storage.

More than 400,000 gallons of high-level wastes have leaked from 20 of the tanks over the years, the ERDA said. The government said leaks of up to 30,000 gallons are still possible until all high-level waste is stored in double-walled tanks. The government has said the leaks pose no hazard to underground water because the ground constitutes "controlled storage."

• Difficulty in calculating the amount of plutonium produced by the irradiation of uranium 238 in reactor cores.

Senate Rejects Restrictions

7-Nation Aid-Loan Ban Goes To a Joint Panel in Congress

WASHINGTON, Aug. 7 (AP).—A House-Senate conference committee will decide next month whether to prohibit international development banks from using U.S. funds to make loans to seven countries.

By approving a \$6.9-billion foreign aid appropriations bill Friday night, the Senate rejected a House provision that none of the money be used for development bank loans to Vietnam, Laos, Cambodia, Uganda, Angola, Mozambique or Cuba.

The restriction was opposed by the Carter administration, which said that the financial institutions—the World Bank, the Asia Development Fund, the International Development Association and the Inter-American Development Bank—cannot accept contributions with strings attached and would be in jeopardy without U.S. financing.

Aid Prohibition

The Senate voted 40-27 to prohibit direct foreign aid to the seven countries, but it authorized exceptions in the cases of Angola and Mozambique if Congress and the President decide that aid would serve U.S. foreign policy interests.

The Senate also accepted an amendment by Sen. Pete Domenici, R-N.M., expressing a non-binding "sense of Congress" that U.S. directors of all international financial institutions should oppose loans to countries engaging in a consistent pattern of gross violations of human rights. It adopted another amendment by Sen. Harry Byrd, Ind.-Va., cutting \$150 million from the proposed \$950-million U.S. contribution for the International Development Association.

IDA is an arm of the World Bank that makes interest-free, 50-year loans to the most economically depressed nations.

Reduction Opposed

Sen. Dick Clark, D-Iowa, said that the cut would renege on a U.S. commitment and "seriously harm . . . relations with the developing world."

Telephone Strike

Is Averted in U.S.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 7 (UPI).—The Bell Telephone System and the Communications Workers of America reached tentative agreement on a three-year contract costing \$2.3 billion last night, averting a threatened nationwide strike hours before the deadline.

Union President Glenn Watts announced the settlement. It will provide increased wages and benefits of about 31 per cent during the next three years, similar to agreements obtained in the steel and auto industries.

Mr. Watts, who represents 500,000 telephone workers, predicted that two other unions representing 200,000 more employees would promptly reach similar agreements with the company.

U.S. Navy Ship Leaks Oil

COPENHAGEN, Aug. 7 (UPI).—A U.S. Navy tanker gashed by ice chunks in Greenland's Melville Bay has leaked 300 tons of oil into the waters of the North Atlantic island's northwest coast, Gert Vigh, director of the Danish Ministry for Greenland, said yesterday. The ship, which he did not identify, was damaged Friday.

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Carter Reveals Welfare Plan: \$30.7-Billion Cost Estimated

(Continued from Page 1)
not be required to accept available work in order to receive the full benefits.

• Single-parent families with children between the ages of 7 and 13 also would be eligible to receive income support. However, such parents would be required to accept part-time work if it is available. If they refused, their basic benefit would be reduced from \$4,200 to \$3,300 in the case of a family of four.

• Under the work benefit portion of the program, the basic benefit for a family of four with no other income would be \$3,300. Those eligible for this benefit would be individuals, childless couples, two-parent families with children and single-parent families in which the youngest child is 14 or older.

All of these people would be required to accept full-time jobs if available to receive the full benefit.

Last-Minute Compromise

The inclusion of a special category for single parents who will be required to accept part-time work represented one of the many last-minute compromises made in shaping the program. Initially, Mr. Carter planned to propose that all single-parent families with children below the age of 14 be eligible for full income-support payments without a work requirement.

Administration officials called the proposal "the program for better jobs and income" and Mr.

Carter said he believed "a great deal of stigma" has been attached to the word "welfare."

The existing system, Mr. Carter said, "is neither rational nor is it fair, and is anti-work and anti-family." Mr. Carter said the basis for his proposal was a belief in the importance of jobs rather than welfare and in holding families together.

The new program, he said, "will insure that work will always be more profitable than welfare and that a private or nonsubsidized public job will always be more profitable than a special federally funded public service job."

Praise and Denunciation

WASHINGTON, Aug. 7 (WP).—Initial reaction ranged from praise to denunciation—depending on which politician or interest group was speaking.

Sen. Daniel Moynihan, D-N.Y., who heads the Senate Finance Subcommittee on Public Assistance, called it "magnificent, superbly crafted" and predicted passage.

Sen. Carl Curtis, R-Neb., ranking minority member of the full Finance Committee called it a "travesty" and "nothing more than a warmed-over version of what Health, Education and Welfare Department policy planners have been pushing for the last decade—a guaranteed annual income. The working men and women across America want fewer people on welfare, not millions more."

6. Somebody's birthday.

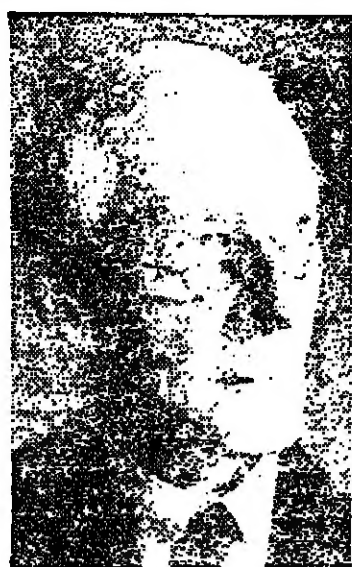
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Lord Adrian

Noted for Dramatic Lectures

Nobel Laureate Lord Adrian, Expert on the Brain, Is Dead

CAMBRIDGE, England, Aug. 7 (AP)—Lord Adrian, 87, a leading world authority on the workings of the brain whose discoveries helped revolutionize the treatment of nervous disorders, died here Thursday.

The Nobel Prize-winner born Edgar Douglas Adrian, applied the techniques of electronics to the study of the nervous system. His work on electrical charges in the brain led to the foundation of electroencephalography, the technique of detecting and recording brain waves that is used to help the mentally ill.

Lord Adrian was famous for his dramatic demonstrations at lectures. A colleague wrote in the St. Bartholomew's Hospital journal when he became professor of physiology at Cambridge:

"Adrian would be an admirable conjuror but for the fact that his genuine magic is as good as any fake. Cambridge classes may hope to have some of the treats he has given to the physiological society: the rhythmic waves of his own brain, shown on a screen or written in ink on a strip of paper, disturbed or abolished by mental arithmetic; the electrical potential of a single fiber group in a colleague's biceps, demonstrated with a needle and a loudspeaker to show how the strength of muscular contraction is graded; the ear of a dead cat used as a microphone."

With a long needle piercing the muscle of his upper arm, Lord Adrian once kept for more than two hours while a sound record, amplified many times, was made of the working of the muscle.

A colleague described him as the man "who has photographed thought and made the nerves audible."

He was educated at Trinity College, Cambridge, received his hospital training at St. Bartholomew's Hospital in London and then returned to Cambridge University to teach and carry out research.

In 1932 he shared the Nobel Prize for Medicine with another British physiologist, Sir Charles Scott Sherrington. They won the prize for research into the function of the nerve cell and its processes.

Lord Adrian was professor of physiology at Cambridge from 1937 to 1951 and was chancellor from 1958 to 1975. He was president of the Royal Society from 1950 to 1955 and was made a baron by Queen Elizabeth II in 1955.

He was one of the first scientists to warn of the dangers of atomic radiation. In 1950 he was chairman of an official committee that investigated radiological hazards.

His wife, Hester, died in 1968.

Obituaries

Sir Alexander Bustamante, Led Jamaica to Independence

NEW YORK, Aug. 7 (NYT)—Sir Alexander Bustamante, 83, hero of Jamaica's struggle for sovereignty and the Caribbean island's first prime minister when it became independent, died yesterday following a long illness. The Jamaica Broadcasting Corp. said that Sir Alexander had died at an Irish Town Jamaica Hospital.

Sir Alexander was a powerful labor leader and a fiery, often flamboyant, politician who headed the newly independent government from 1962 to 1967 when he stepped down because of age and ill health. During the three decades before his retirement, he was one of the dominant figures in the Caribbean.

A tall, imposing, white-haired man, he first confronted the British colonial administration with an increasingly militant labor movement that bore his name. For political action, he then founded the Jamaica Labor party and, after taking office, started many ambitious reform programs to provide new schools, hospitals, roads and land for a population that lived in poverty.

"Like Lincoln, I rose from nothing at all," Sir Alexander liked to say, and it was an apt comparison. He was born Feb. 24, 1894, as William Alexander Clarke, the son of a poor Irish planter and a Jamaican mother of mostly Arakani Indian descent.

Adopted by Spaniard

Largely uneducated, he was adopted by a visiting Spanish officer, Col. Arnulfo Bustamante, who gave him his surname and took the boy with him to Spain. According to Sir Alexander, he joined the Spanish Army when he came of age and served in several campaigns against the Rif in Spanish Morocco.

He and his biographers also traced an adventurous trail that led him from Europe to Cuba, serving as an inspector in the national police, and to Panama, as a traffic manager. Later he went to New York and worked for several years as a dietitian at a hospital in Harlem. In New York, he made his fortune to return, in 1932, to Jamaica as a relatively wealthy man.

Back on his native island, he established a loan business but soon began to take an active interest in labor union organization at a time when his fellow Jamaicans worked under conditions approaching slavery.

Strikes threw Jamaica into chaos in 1938, with riots and clashes spreading across the island, and Sir Alexander quickly gained his reputation as a larger-than-life organizer and reformer with a flair for inflammatory oratory.

Jailed by British

The British authorities jailed him on sedition charges that were later dropped but once out of jail he formed the Bustamante Industrial Trade Union. It soon became the island's largest labor organization.

He was again interned by the British during World War II but by then he had become a hero to the Jamaicans. In 1943, his party won control of the Legislative Assembly, defeating the People's National party of his cousin, N.W. Manley, the father of Jamaica's present Prime Minister, Michael Manley.

Sir Alexander served as chief minister from 1953 to 1955, when Queen Elizabeth knighted him for his services to Jamaica. Then, as leader of the opposition, he led the successful fight to take Jamaica out of the West Indies Federation because he felt distant, poorer islands would dominate Jamaica, the grouping's largest and most populous entity.

Sir Alexander's first wife, Mildred, is said to have died in the

Cardinal Staffs

ROME, Aug. 7 (Reuters)—Dino Cardinal Staffs, 70, an Italian regarded as a staunch conservative, died here today, after a long illness, the Vatican announced. His death reduced the number of cardinals to 137.

Giorgio Bertoni

COURMAYEUR, Italy, Aug. 7 (AP)—Giorgio Bertoni, 35, a well-known Alpine guide, was killed yesterday in the crash of his private plane. The crash, on the French side of Mont Blanc, also killed Pirella Daniele, 33, a friend who was aboard Mr. Bertoni's plane.



Alexander Bustamante

Political Violence Increases; 10 Bombs Explode in Turkey

ISTANBUL, Aug. 7 (AP)—The police today reported at least 10 bombs exploded throughout Turkey during the weekend while squads searched major towns in a drive to combat mounting political violence.

The bombs struck a grocery store, a meat shop, two apartments and a coffeehouse in Ankara, police said.

Nobody was injured but property damage was considerable, the police said. In each attack, they said, windows were shattered.

Bombs went off at a bank branch in Istanbul and a house in Malatya, eastern Turkey. In Kars, eastern Turkey, a district office shared by the ruling Muslim National Salvation party and an ultrarightist teachers' organization was bombed.

Police in Istanbul announced the arrest of seven extreme leftists, including the publisher of two ideological periodicals. They were members of the Marxist-Leninist Turkish Workers' party. Three pistols and many rounds of ammunition were seized, a police officer said.

Two youths were wounded, one seriously, when a political argument among friends turned to gunfire in Ankara, police said.

Last week six persons were killed in Ankara in what a police official described as "a resurgence of political enmity." Two engineers employed at the U.S.-financed Middle Eastern Technical University were shot when they left a passenger bus.

In the last 2 1/2 years at least 300 persons have been killed, mainly in clashes between rightist and leftist students.

Premier Suleyman Demirel last week pledged to eradicate the "murder gangs" but did not say what measures he would adopt.

Israel Warned

Of New Front

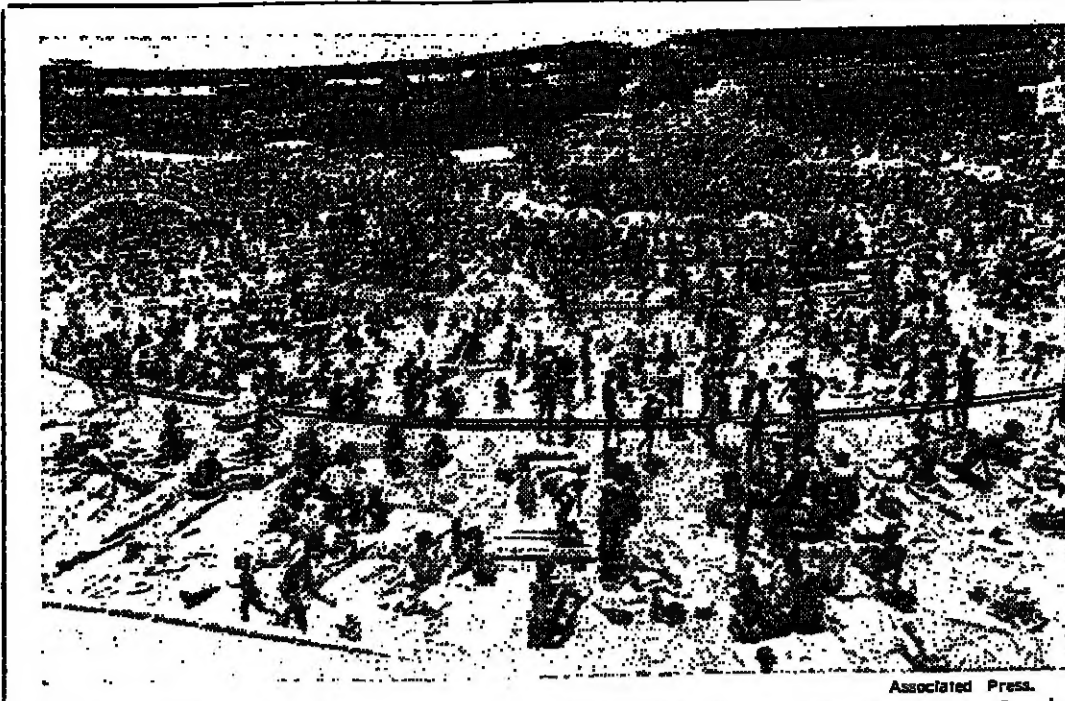
TEL AVIV, Aug. 7 (UPI)—A former intelligence chief of the U.S. Air Force said in remarks published last week that Saudi Arabia is leading a 15-division force that is being massed on Israel's frontier.

Retired Maj. Gen. George Keegan told the Jerusalem Post of the front and said that Lebanon is being converted into a fourth salient against Israel.

He urged the United States to supply Israel with its sophisticated F-15 interceptors and 10 radar planes to insure Israel's mastery of the skies and to permit co-production with the Israelis of the F-16 fighter-bomber. He also said that Israel must acquire more tanks and armored personnel carriers.

16 Die on Bangladesh Bus

DACC, Aug. 7 (UPI)—Sixteen persons were killed yesterday and 40 others injured, many of them seriously, when a passenger train rumbled into a bus at a railroad crossing about 80 miles east of here, a government spokesman said.



FULL HOUSE—Mass of humanity fills circular pool in Tokyo yesterday during heat.

Speech Hints Accord Soon

Torrijos Stirs U.S. Hopes on Canal Pact

By Graham Hovey

WASHINGTON, Aug. 7 (NYT)—The Carter administration's hopes for the early conclusion of a new Panama Canal treaty, one of the President's highest priorities in foreign policy, have mounted dramatically after word was received of a speech in Colombia by Panama's chief of government.

Gen. Omar Torrijos Herrera asked five heads of neighboring governments to give him support for a new treaty under which the United States would turn over control of the canal and the Canal Zone to Panama by the year 2000 but would retain a role indefinitely for the defense of the canal, should it ever be necessary.

The U.S. negotiating team, led by Ellsworth Bunker and Sol Linowitz, had been waiting anxiously for information about Gen. Torrijos's message to his counterparts in Colombia, Costa Rica, Mexico, Jamaica and Venezuela.

When they learned that the general had used the Bogota meeting to appeal for support in explaining to his own people that Panama had obtained the best treaty possible, the members of the team immediately began packing for a flight to Panama City today, with the hope of launching the final round of negotiations tomorrow.

For the record, the State Department would say only that it expected a resumption of the negotiations in Panama some time this week.

Optimism Rising

But the rising optimism of most officials concerned with the negotiations was unmistakable. The officials felt that Gen. Torrijos had finally committed himself, even if in closed session, to a solution for the issue that has bedeviled relations between the United States and Panama for years.

They expressed confidence that the neighboring presidents, all of whom had supported Panama's long-standing aspiration to assume full control over the canal and the 533-square-mile Canal Zone, would help Gen. Torrijos defend the concessions his negotiators had made in order to realize that aspiration.

Optimism had been growing in Washington during a series of informal negotiating sessions here last week, principally because of a substantial narrowing of differences between the two sides on the key economic issue.

This involves the annual amount to be paid by the United States to Panama for the use of the canal during the projected 25-year transition period. Both sides had agreed long ago that Panama's annuity should be considerably greater than the present \$23 million.

When the issue was taken up formally in June, however, Panama started with demands for a \$12-billion down payment, to be used for economic development, and an annuity of \$300 million. Even a reduction last week to a \$460-million down payment and an annuity of \$180 million was regarded by the administration as wildly unrealistic.

The U.S. negotiators took the position that there could be no guaranteed lump sum payment and that the increased annuity would have to come from the canal tolls, which presumably

would be boosted. They talked first of about \$30 million a year, but have indicated a willingness to go up.

'Real Prospect' of Accord

KINGSTON, Jamaica, Aug. 7 (UPI)—Prime Minister Michael Manley, returning from a meeting in Colombia with Gen. Torrijos, said yesterday there was "a very real prospect" that the United States and Panama would agree soon on a new Panama Canal treaty.

Before beginning talks with UN

ambassador Andrew Young, who is here as part of a 10-nation Caribbean tour, Mr. Manley said:

"We all had the impression that the talks about a new canal treaty went very well, that considerable progress had taken place and that there is a very real prospect for a settlement."

Asked whether Gen. Torrijos had discussed the amount that Washington will pay for the future operation of the canal, Mr. Manley replied, "Yes. We got the impression a lot of progress has been made in that, too."

Cambodia Said to Wage War On Its 3 Indochina Neighbors

By Lewis M. Simons

KUALA LUMPUR, Malaysia, Aug. 7 (UPI)—Cambodia is waging armed aggression against its Indochinese Communist neighbors, Vietnam and Laos, as well as against Thailand, Thai Premier Thanin Kraivichien said yesterday.

The most serious clashes, Mr. Thanin said here, are taking place along the Cambodian-Vietnamese frontier. "They even have planes bombing on both sides," the Premier said, adding that "the conflict between Cambodia and Vietnam on the border dispute is far worse than that on the Cambodian-Thai border."

Reports of battles between Cambodia and Vietnam have filtered out of Indochina since shortly after the end of the war in 1975. But Mr. Thanin's report of fighting along the Cambodian-Lao border was the first such claim observers here could recall.

Throats Said Silt

A Bangkok-based diplomat from a nonaligned country said recently that about 200 Vietnamese troops were killed in a fierce battle with Cambodian forces near the so-called Parrot's Beak area of southeastern Cambodia last month. "Many of the bodies had their throats slit in classic Khmer Rouge fashion," the diplomat said.

The French newspaper Le Monde reported last week that sporadic fighting with artillery and aircraft was going on in the Hailien area of southern Vietnam, near the Gulf of Siam.

The Cambodian Communists are understood to have only a handful of outdated, U.S.-built T-28 propeller fighters, left to them by the defeated air force of former President Lon Nol. According to intelligence sources, Chinese pilots were instructing the inexperienced Cambodians on flying the small aircraft.

Vietnam has a substantial air force, equipped with Soviet MIG-19 and MIG-21 fighter-bombers. Mr. Thanin's information, presumably based on U.S. intelligence, indicated that the fighting on the Vietnamese and Laotian borders with Cambodia was continuing.

Kremlin Facing Economic Woes. CIA Chief Says

SAN FRANCISCO, Aug. 7 (AP)—The CIA director, Adm. Stansfield Turner, has said the economy of the Soviet Union is in trouble and that details will be made public in Washington this week.

Adm. Turner made the announcement Friday in his first speech after being named by President Carter to take control of all the U.S. intelligence-gathering agencies.

He said the CIA estimates "that Soviet production of oil will fall markedly in about 1980. This will have a major impact on the world's economy." He said the Soviet Union's troubles hinge on its oil problems and "demographic factors which are going to slow the rate of growth of labor force."

He said that "in neither case... are we predicting that the Soviet's economic problems are insurmountable; what we're simply saying is that some of the characteristics of the Soviet economy—its rigidity, its adherence to a false economic philosophy, some of the indicators of its performance in the recent past—lead us to believe that the Soviet leadership is going to be facing some very difficult periods."

Continuing. Asked if he was referring to reports of previous battles or whether the fighting was going on at the moment, the Premier replied, "actually, at the moment."

Domestic Suffering

Mr. Thanin, who is regarded even by some members of the military junta which supports his government as an inflexible anti-Communist, suggested that the Cambodians were attacking all their neighbors in an attempt to divert attention from domestic crises.

Because of "poverty, suffering and starvation," he said, "they have to divert the attention of inhabitants to border incidents." Since the start of this year, he said, Cambodian forces have "invaded" Thailand "over 400 times."

At least 27 Thais were slain in attacks 85 miles east of Bangkok last week. Last month, 25 were killed in a similar assault near the border town of Aranyaprathet. And, in January, 30 villagers were murdered in an especially brutal attack.

Mr. Thanin spoke after a two-day meeting of leaders of the five nations of the Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN)—Thailand, Malaysia, Indonesia and the Philippines.

Drug Sentences Unconstitutional, N.Y. Judge Rules

NEW YORK, Aug. 7 (NYT)—Sentences of up to life imprisonment for two women convicted under New York State's drug laws have been declared unconstitutional by a federal judge, who said that the sentences were "disproportionately severe" for relatively minor offenses.

It was a significant setback for the state's stringent drug laws, adopted under Gov. Nelson Rockefeller's administration in 1973.

Judge Constance Baker Motley ruled on Friday that the mandatory sentences imposed on two women in cases involving small amounts of cocaine constituted "cruel and unusual punishment."

Judge Motley noted in her decision in federal district court in Manhattan that she was not ruling that life sentences could never be imposed under the state's drug laws. But she said that such sentences could not be unconstitutionally severe for the crimes that had been committed.

The decision could open the way for hundreds of narcotics offenders now in prison under maximum life sentences to petition the federal court to determine whether their penalty was too severe. It could also affect future sentences under the state's controversial drug laws.

Strike Shuts Down Canadian Air Lines

OTTAWA, Aug. 7 (AP)—Air traffic controllers walked off the job early today at most of Canada's airports, virtually halting domestic and international air travel to and from Canadian points.

Canada's major airlines—government-owned Air Canada and privately owned CP Air—canceled most flights. A few were being rerouted through U.S. points including Seattle, Minneapolis, Buffalo and Niagara Falls, N.Y., Bangor, Maine, and Burlington, Vt.

£1-Billion Program

New Battle of Britain Begins This Time to Save the Cities

LONDON, Aug. 7 (AP)—The government has undertaken a £1-billion (£1.7-billion) program to save the centers of Britain's major cities.

"Cities serve and sustain the whole region around them in culture, social and economic terms," said the secretary of state for the environment, Peter Shore. "If cities fail, so to a large extent does our society. That's the urgency of tackling the problem."

Mr. Shore, a Labor left-winger, has made saving the inner cities a personal crusade since he was appointed to his Cabinet post 15 months ago. He believes that the exodus from the cities and the rot that has blighted vast areas has reached alarming proportions.

Mr. Shore noted the similarly traumatic U.S. experience and used it to raise the specter of urban anarchy as a warning of what could happen in Britain if the rot were not stopped.

New York Recalled

"Nowhere has the decay of cities in Britain paralleled what has happened in North America," he said. "But the experience of New York should provide us with a salutary reminder of just how rapidly a city can slide into decline if powerful countervailing action is not taken."

The aid will come in three separate programs, during the next 5 years—nearly \$1 billion for housing, \$155 million for renovating rundown housing.

Four cities that will get direct governmental aid are London, Liverpool, Manchester and Birmingham, the most glaring examples in Britain of what a government official described as urban cancer.

The ambitious plan, which Prime Minister James Callaghan wants linked to stable private investment, marks a significant shift in official planning strategy and underlines the gravity of the crisis that has been growing here since World War II.

Policy Reversal

The program also reverses the policy of previous governments to get people and industry to move out of the big cities into the satellite towns built around them.

The success of that population and industrial shift, coupled with tangled and piecemeal planning, is one of the major reasons for urban decay. More than 1.5 million people have left London since the war and reduced the capital's population to just over 7 million.

Planners forecast that the exodus and decline will continue for 15 years at least. By their estimates, London will have a population of 5.7 million and a desolate center by 1991.

Since 1961, inner Manchester, one of Britain's biggest cities and part of the ugly Midlands industrial sprawl, has lost one-fifth of its population.

Liverpool Abandoned

Three hundred thousand persons, two-fifths of Liverpool's population, have fled the port city in the last decade. Hundreds of businesses, from street corner grocery stores to big factories, have also left the city.

The persons that are left in the inner cities include a high percentage of poor and unemployed—jobless because factories and offices were moved out of the metropolis for greener and more spacious pastures.

Many of them live in nightmarish conditions. Housing in many areas is considered substandard. There are vast, bleak tracts where buildings were torn down for redevelopment but left abandoned when the money dried up.

There are also large numbers of the old, the ailing and those who have refused to leave the areas in which they were born and raised.

Most of the young, skilled and ambitious, have left—the people the government now wants to draw back.

"Employment is the key," said an Environment Ministry spokesman. "If we can get businesses, factories, shops to return, we'll get the people. And when we get the people, we get life. It's a very human equation really."

Part of the reason for the delay has been inadequate housing programs by the local municipal councils. Mr. Callaghan and Mr. Shore have built into the grand plan a scheme to encourage those bodies to embark on a meaningful housing program that would attract people into these areas.

Sen. Church to

go to Havana for talk

ident Fidel Castro to

Woman Comatose for 36 Y

Faces U.S. Medical Aid Cu

TAMPA, Fla., Aug. 7 (AP)—Lucille Esposito has

last 36 years feeding, bathing and caring for a dog left into a coma at the age of 6. Now she is worried

may have to move Elaine, her daughter, into an

because the federal government is holding back her

Until July of last year, Medicaid paid for drugs a

cal expenses for Elaine, now 42, who went into a co

an appendectomy. But when the woman's Social

benefits were increased, she no longer qualified for

Mrs. Esposito would have to institutionalize her daugh

Social Security and Supplemental Security Income

Mrs. Esposito and her husband are disabled and

work. Although they depend almost entirely on the

benefits to provide what their comatose daughter ne

have received the one who feeds and bathes her and

die. "I'm here here. I can feel by the least little i

makes whether she's sick or contented.

"I thought we had won the case. I just can't bel

would do this. My only hope is there is someone up t

a heart," Mrs. Esposito said.

The case is awaiting action by the Department of

Education and Welfare.

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Recent Blackouts Angered Shah

Premier Replaced in Bid for Efficiency



Amir Abbas Hoveyda

TEHRAN, Aug. 7 (UPI)—Shah Mohammed Reza Pahlavi nominated Jamshid Amouzegar, Iran's chief oil negotiator, to the premiership today, in an attempt to make government administration more efficient.

Mr. Amouzegar succeeds Amir Abbas Hoveyda, who resigned at the Shah's request yesterday to become minister of the imperial court. He had been premier for 13 years.

Although the Shah's decision is considered final, Mr. Amouzegar must present his government to parliament. Political observers said the required vote of confidence was a mere formality.

Mr. Amouzegar, 54, presented his proposed cabinet to the Shah during an audience at the Caspian Sea resort of Ramsar, north of Tehran.

The principal ministers, including Foreign Minister Abbas Ali Khalatbar, retained their seats in the new Cabinet.

Power Failures a Factor

The changes—the ministers of planning and energy were replaced by men close to Mr. Amouzegar—reflected the Shah's irritation over recent electrical power failures which have caused public unrest and losses to industry.

The blackouts, lasting up to five hours a day, were a major factor in the Shah's decision to oust Mr. Hoveyda, government sources said.

Mr. Amouzegar is respected in Iran for his reserve and has a reputation for being a good listener. Political observers expect him to radically change the government's style, set by the more flamboyant Mr. Hoveyda.

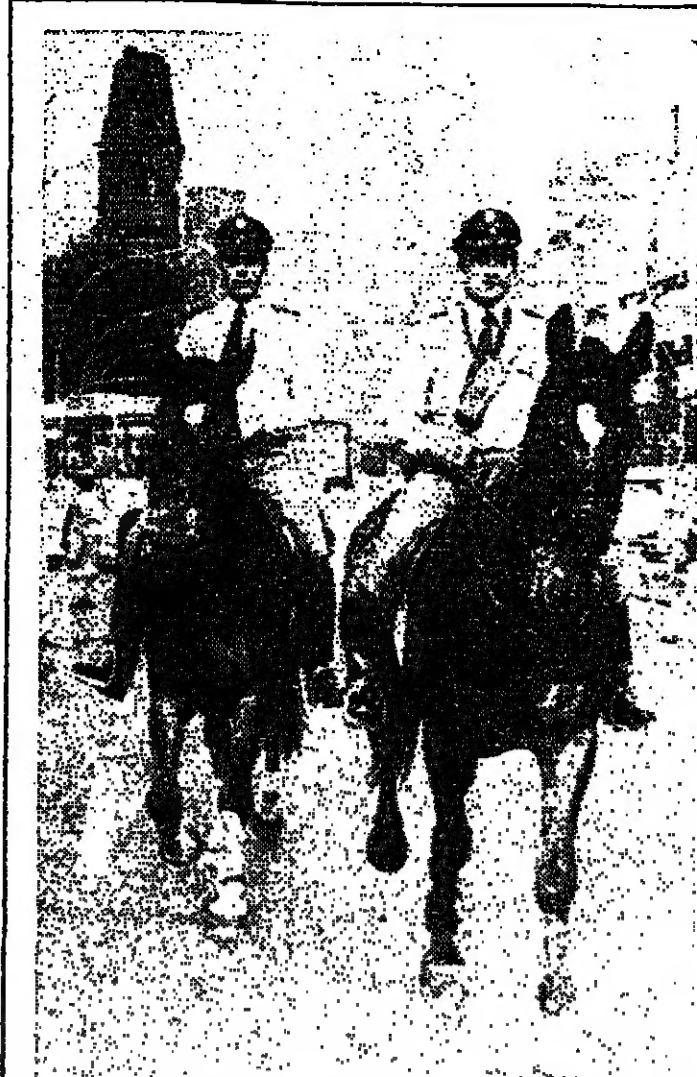
A law and engineering graduate of Tehran University, Mr. Amouzegar continued his studies in Washington and at Cornell University in the United States where he earned his PhD in hydraulics.

Entry Into Politics

He entered politics two years ago when the Shah merged all Iranian political parties into one, Rastakhiz. He was chosen as secretary-general of the Rastakhiz last year.

Several weeks ago, Mr. Amouzegar said that he was encouraging a new style of political criticism.

"Now everyone who finds fault with anything must bring up a solution too. That's constructive criticism," he said.



BERLIN ADDITION—Police in Berlin have begun using mounted patrols along the Kurfurterendamm.

lose Cigarette Campaign Drawing Response in U.K.

By Robert D. Hershey Jr.

AUG. 7 (NYT)—A drive to promote a new cigarette containing 25 percent cellulose seems to be going well. The date when the new cigarettes will be launched so gain a market share in Britain's 25 million cigarette smokers proved remarkably to a campaign on tobacco companies more than \$100 million in development and promotion of the cigarettes.

The new cigarettes have already become the butt of jokes. Smokers speak of getting artificial cancer or, referring to the wood pulp origins of cellulose, Dutch elm disease. Perhaps the biggest reason for slow acceptance is that the cellulose cigarettes cost just as much as the ordinary kind. Although successive British governments had encouraged the development of such cigarettes, it was decided that the Treasury could not give up the revenue that would be lost if cellulose were not taxed like tobacco.

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k of Cholera d in Jakarta

AUG. 7 (UPI)—A week of a disease spreading in Jakarta may have claimed 20 lives, Malaysian Bureau reported yesterday.

Officials said about 100 have been vaccinated against cholera. Indonesian officials said there was no panic.

"Biggest Mistake"

"If the government was really sincere from the health point of view, they would have cut the duty," another tobaccoist commented. "That's the biggest mistake they made. I think they'd go 10 times better if the price was less."

The price is an important factor in a country where domestic cigarettes cost about 53 pence (90 cents) a pack and the average worker takes home close to \$20 a week.

Ex-Official Says French Plan to Settle Guiana Has Flopped

PARIS, Aug. 7 (AP)—A 1975 plan to send 20,000 white settlers to develop French Guiana, the last French colony on the South American mainland, is being called a failure by a former overseas territories official. Only about 30 colonists have arrived.

The 20, a group of farmers, are the only Frenchmen out of 38,000 applicants who received government sponsorship to settle the colony on South America's northern shoulder between Brazil and Surinam. It is best known for Devil's Island, malaria and leprosy.

"Announced with great fanfare but without sufficient seriousness, the plan raised disproportionate hopes, international distrust, disappointment in France and bitterness in Guiana," wrote Jean-Emile Vie, who formerly was the highest ranking civil servant in the Ministry for Overseas Territories.

Mr. Vie, who left the ministry last spring for a position with

the Cour des Comptes, an investigative agency overseeing government expenditures, said that the program was initiated without proper study or adequate funding.

A spokesman said that the ministry had no comment on Mr. Vie's report. But he said that Olivier Sira, the secretary of state for overseas territories, had made it clear when the plan was announced in August, 1975, that it would take many years to be implemented.

Conflict of Motives

Mr. Vie implied that the plan was hastily conceived after stones were thrown at Mr. Sira's car during a visit to French Guiana in 1975. When the program was launched, however, it was suggested that the motivation was development of 20 per cent of the colony's 35,000 square miles of forest—enough, in theory, to end French dependence on foreign paper suppliers and a yearly

loss in foreign exchange of about \$460 million.

Most of the settlers were to be involved with developing the forestry, paper and pulp industry and in agriculture. Only one forestry project—involving International Paper, a U.S. firm—now is given some chance of success, although it does not involve paper manufacture. The newspaper Le Monde said that a second project involving another U.S. company, Parsons and Whitmore, was unlikely to start without a \$500-million commitment by the government.

New Australian Envoy

CANBERRA, Aug. 7 (UPI)—Career diplomat Murray Bourchier last week was named Australia's new ambassador to the Soviet Union. Mr. Bourchier, 52, will succeed Sir James Pimlott, who has been Australia's ambassador in Moscow since 1974.

Test for New Mission for Corps

U.S. Marines to Stage Landing in Turkey

By George C. Wilson

WASHINGTON, Aug. 7 (UPI)—The U.S. Marines will stage a landing in Turkey next month in hopes of demonstrating that they could anchor either the northern or southern flank of the North Atlantic Treaty Organization in the event of a war.

The forthcoming exercise underscores the new emphasis the U.S. military services are putting on Europe in the post-Vietnam era.

This shift in emphasis from the Pacific to the Atlantic is most pronounced for the Marine Corps—which has not fought in Europe in a major way since World War I.

Marine leaders, while acknowledging that they are concentrating more than ever before on European military questions, emphasized that they are not abandoning the Pacific. But they said in a series of interviews, the corps is concerned with the biggest threat to U.S. security—a thrust by Warsaw Pact forces.

In Trouble

Critics of the corps, which include the Brookings Institution and Rep. Les Aspin, D-Wis., contend the Marines are a service in search of a mission now that the days of amphibious landings are over. "They're in trouble," Rep. Aspin said of the Marines.

However, Gen. Alexander Haig, the NATO commander, has supported the Marine landing as a way to reassure European allies on NATO strength. In fact, the name of the exercise in Turkey is "Display Determination."

Last year, about 8,000 Marines

landed in Norway, on NATO's northern flank. Next month, about 6,000 will land in Turkey, supported by Marine planes, to show the versatility and punch of the corps on the southern flank.

NATO war plans long have called for the Marine Corps to serve as the "strategic reserve"—meaning Marines could be called in to plug holes in army lines. But Marine leaders hope to show that the versatility and speed of the corps warrants a different role.

"We can be best used on the flanks," said Marine Commandant Louis Wilson in an interview, adding that the corps would, of course, go wherever it

was sent. He rejected the argument that the corps does not have enough armor and firepower to stand up to Soviet forces.

"I would resist mightily being organized into tank divisions," Commandant Wilson said in arguing that the corps is heavy enough to demolish any enemy by exploiting speed and maneuver. "We have no desire to be a second land army. We have the capability of doing whatever is necessary, and indeed we are ready."

Lt. Gen. Robert Barrow, commander of the Fleet Marine Force in Norfolk, Va., that will send the air-ground team to Turkey, criticized the "not heavy enough" argument from another angle.

We have at least reached the threshold and maybe crossed it in making the tank obsolete, or near obsolete, on the battlefield," Gen. Barrow said.

"Strong Words"

Conceding "those are strong words," Gen. Barrow continued: "We're reaching the point where some guy tucked away in the woods over there with a precision guided weapon is going to knock the bejesus out of that 60-ton tank, which hasn't seen him because he's all buttoned up. Ten years from now the guy who brings a lot of tanks to the battlefield may be bringing liabilities rather than assets."

The sensible roles for tanks in this era of the smart weapon, Gen. Barrow contended, is for "shock action, mobility and firepower."

The corps, he said, is exploiting technology advances in equipment for foot soldiers that would not be too light for any armor the Warsaw Pact sent against it.

Whether U.S. military forces should be restructured in Europe and elsewhere to take greater advantage of "smart" weapons is a question that White House, Pentagon and State Department specialists are pondering in response to Presidential Review Memorandum 10.

The initial decisions stemming from this exercise are expected to be sent to Congress in January.

Amin Plans to Speak At Next UN Session

NAIROBI, Aug. 7 (AP)—Ugandan President Idi Amin will attend next month's session of the UN General Assembly in New York, the official Uganda radio announced last week.

Mr. Amin will address the General Assembly and point out the "weaknesses" of President Carter and of the U.S. ambassador to the UN Andrew Young, the radio said. It said he would also condemn "British imperialism."

Nagasaki Protests Soviet Nuclear Test

TOKYO, Aug. 7 (AP)—The Nagasaki municipal government last week protested the Soviet Union's latest underground nuclear test in Siberia.

A protest telegram to Soviet Ambassador Dmitri Polunsky said the nuclear test "trampled" Nagasaki citizens' desire for peace as they were preparing annual memorial services. Nagasaki was destroyed by a U.S. atomic bomb in August, 1945.

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Embargo Insurance

A couple of weeks ago the U.S. Federal Energy Administration poured the first barrels of oil into the nation's strategic petroleum reserve. They were the first of a billion. The reserve is to be the country's insurance against future embargoes and disruptions of the imported oil on which the national economy crucially depends. It's no inexpensive insurance. The cost will run in the range of \$20 billion. Part will be paid in taxes, and part in a slight rise in the prices of oil products. But even at \$20 billion it is a very reasonable premium, in relation to the risk.

The petroleum reserve is a good idea that Congress wrote into the 1975 Energy Act, and this gigantic project is getting off to a somewhat slower start than Congress had originally hoped. But President Carter has now set an ambitious schedule under which the FEA will be putting away oil underground at a rate, by next year, of more than 600,000 barrels a day. That urgency is altogether deserved.

The first delivery was Saudi Arabian crude oil, and it went into a salt dome at a place called West Hackberry in southeastern Louisiana near the Gulf Coast. This cavern alone will eventually hold some 60 million barrels. How much is that? By way of comparison, the U.S. currently is using just under 13 million barrels of oil a day, of which a bit over 8 million are imported. In an emergency, the stored oil in the West Hackberry cavern could be sucked out and fed into refineries at a rate of 400,000 barrels a day.

It's the kind of vast engineering project that Americans admire, and there's already a tendency here in Washington to suppose that the United States will immediately become embargo-proof. But it isn't quite so easy. First of all, it will be the work of years to fill the reserve. Even under the accelerated timetable it will reach the halfway mark, 500 million barrels, only at the end of 1980. As things are going currently, 500 million barrels represents just about six months' deliveries to the United States from the Arab countries. The 1973-74 embargo, if you were wondering, lasted five months.

As the reserves are built up, they will greatly increase the risks and costs of the oil weapon to any country that tries to invoke it. They will provide a shield against political threats and skirmishing tactics such as holding up a few tankers for a few weeks. Any government that contemplates the oil weapon will have to be prepared to cut off the flow, and forgo revenues, for a painfully long time.

The reserves are insulation against sudden shocks. But they have their limitations. They are not going to be much help against the slow squeeze on world supplies that is predicted for the 1980s. As the world is forced gradually to rely on more expensive and less accessible sources of oil, it's conservation that will count. Valuable though the reserves will eventually be, they still exist mainly on paper. It will take years of stockpiling before the insurance policy becomes fully effective.

THE WASHINGTON POST.

Assessing Arms Sales

The prospective sale of American arms to Somalia, the Sudan, Egypt and Saudi Arabia dramatizes the United States' growing involvement in the region around the Red Sea. It also raises some questions about the resolve of the Carter administration to limit future weapons exports in general. All four of the proposed sales were justified by legitimate foreign policy concerns, but two do not seem to be in the nation's best interest. They are best considered separately.

Somalia—The administration proposed to compensate Somalia for the fact that the Soviet Union, once its only major source of weapons, has shifted attention to the leftist revolutionary regime of its much larger neighbor, Ethiopia. The appeal of such an arrangement was that it could help preserve a rough balance of power in the region, and also offer the Somalis an opportunity to lessen their dependence on the Soviets. But Somalia, already well-armed, has long had designs on the border regions of neighboring states—Ethiopia, the new Republic of Djibouti, and Kenya—with substantial Somali populations. Seeing Ethiopia preoccupied with revolution and secession, the Somalis now appear to have yielded to temptation and launched a major military offensive. The American offer would only add fuel to that local war and should be withdrawn.

The Sudan—Once radical and pro-Soviet, President Numeiri's government has long sought better relations with the West and with the more conservative Arab states, especially Egypt and Saudi Arabia. It must defend a vast land area and feels threatened by Libya as well as Ethiopia. It needs mostly aircraft to ferry troops and to replace fighters destroyed in an abortive coup last year. The United States had previously agreed to supply C-130 transports and now offers to contribute to other "defense needs," presumably the F-5 fighters requested by the Sudanese. These seem to be worthwhile investments in a developing relationship.

Egypt—Here the administration proposes to sell \$200 million worth of military transport planes and reconnaissance drones and cameras. We recently argued against an Egyptian arms request and suggested that President Sadat would do better to use his

funds for economic development. That question does not arise, however; the purchase would be paid for by Saudi Arabia, an arrangement consistent with the growing use of Egyptian troops for Saudi purposes. To be sure, selling arms to Egypt while it remains in a state of belligerence with Israel could be construed as a dangerous, even provocative, move. But the proposed uses of the American products would not be relevant to the Arab-Israeli conflict. Transport planes would have little value in a conflict with Israel, where they would find no safe landing place. Their main purpose would be to facilitate Egyptian aid to the Sudan. The reconnaissance gear is for keeping an eye on the Libyans; both Egypt and Israel already receive American aerial photographs of the Sinai region for their respective defense. So on balance the sale merits support.

Saudi Arabia—The most troubling of the proposed sales would be of 60 F-15 fighters to Saudi Arabia. The F-15 is a most sophisticated, two-engine plane, only now reaching the inventory of the United States Air Force. Its long range makes it especially suitable for the defense of such a vast country. That and the fact that rival Iran is getting the Navy's sophisticated F-14 inspired the request that Washington is eager to please. But that same long range gives cause for concern: Iran is not the only conceivable enemy. Saudi and Israeli forces have never clashed. But Saudi funds have underwritten other efforts against Israel. The Saudi government may seem moderate now, but no one can guarantee against whom the F-15 might be used when delivered in the early 1980s.

The laudable overall goal of the Carter administration is to restrict arms sales in three ways: By reducing the dollar volume of sales in future years, by avoiding the introduction of advanced high technology into any region, and by making remaining arms sales consistent with other foreign policy objectives. Adherence to these goals cannot be judged from four, or even 10, proposed deals. The plans to assist the Sudan and Egypt seem sound and consistent. The Saudi and Somali sales are not.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

International Opinion

Peripatetic Diplomacy

When Dr. Kissinger was American secretary of state he was criticized for spending too little time at his Washington desk and far too much in his jet.

But after a fairly sedentary start, his successor, Cyrus Vance, seems likely to out-jet even the peripatetic doctor. One Middle East tour is just winding up and another, already on the cards, might involve stopping off in five countries within 24 hours. Unhappily, while these outside peacemakers remain in perpetual motion, the problem itself stays deadlocked.

—From the Sunday Telegraph (London).

In the International Edition

Seventy-Five Years Ago

August 8, 1902

PARIS—The French announces that diplomatic relations between France and Siam have been virtually interrupted. The French Charge d'Affaires at Bangkok has demanded to be recalled on account of difficulties experienced in the accomplishment of his mission. Monsieur Klobukowski, the Minister of France to Siam, is already on his way home.

Fifty Years Ago

August 8, 1927

PARIS—The Bois de Vincennes just outside of Paris was the scene of a colorful gathering of some 50,000 sympathizers of Sacco and Vanzetti who staged a monster demonstration in favor of the condemned men. There was no violence. The red flag of the Communists and the black flag of the anarchists were very much in evidence.



Spending August in Washington

By James Reston

WASHINGTON — August in Washington is the most civilized month in the year. The heat's enough to melt the copper on the White House roof, but there are sail boats on the Potomac and music in the parks, and even the exhausted computers and Xerox machines now talk to each other in whispers.

The big cats are away in August and the mice are at play. The Supreme Court is as empty as the Treasury. The President has gone to Georgia. The congressmen have vanished, taking some of the hot air with them. Cy Vance is cooling his ardor somewhere in the Middle East before flying off to China. And Tip O'Neill and Joe Califano are off at the Cape in Massachusetts.

So it is possible in August to get a glimpse of an older and more natural Washington, reduced to human scale. This particular geographic area was meant for leisure and not for work. It has easy access to the sea and to the mountains. The long, gentle slope from Tidewater to the Blue Ridge, between the Potomac and the Rappahannock, is one of the most beautiful and varied stretches of country in America, hidden from general view most of the time by the fog of politics.

Things Different

But in August, things are different, with Carter out of town, no Cabinet meetings. Normally, meetings tyrannize this town: meetings in the White House, meetings on the Hill, interdepartmental meetings, and meetings in the departments and agencies, meetings with everybody except their families and friends.

This month, however, there is time for another schedule of events: a free puppet show for the kids at the National Zoo; opera and Beethoven at the Kennedy Center; Alice in Wonderland at the Shady Grove Music Theater in Rockville.

Also, everything from "Happy Landings" and "The Merry Widow" to opera in the spectacular Theatre in the Woods at Wolf Trap Farm—all this plus the National Symphony, Pynchon and Judy, Rumpelstiltskin, the National Gallery and the museums now bring Washington out of politics and into the sunshine.

There has, of course, always been this other, more relaxed,

amiable side of Washington. After all, Gen. Washington insisted on the capital being here because it was near his home and a comfortable place to live, but it has become a crazy workhouse and meeting place in the last two generations, and without air conditioning, it would have been intolerable.

Setting the Pace

The President always sets the work pace here, and Jimmy Carter has not made it any easier. After a life in the summer furnace of Plains, Ga., he seems to regard Washington as a cool relief. He gets to work by six in the morning and thinks anything less than an 18-hour workday is a sign of indolence, if not moral weakness.

This has had an alarming influence on his staff and Cabinet, who try to keep up with his energy without in all cases emulating his personal discipline. The exhibition season of these first six months has been hard on them. They have been trying to settle everything before they have settled themselves, delivering lectures before resolving policies, and setting timetables that could scarcely be met by an administration of experienced angels.

For example, Cy Vance, who promised to stay home and preside over the neglected State Department, has been playing doctor to the world. He has made more house-calls in his first six months than Henry Kissinger, and like the rest of the Cabinet is putting in so many hours that he's scarcely getting the minimum wage.

But August, with Congress out of town, has provided a summer pause, and at least some top officials are beginning to think that hours worked and miles traveled are not the same as progress gained.

Maybe the President, with his tireless energy and relentless determination, has less need for ease and distraction. Work is his relaxation, and he always has his family with him. But for his principal associates, August is a time for at least a few days of escape and reflection and reunion with their own families and friends.

Meanwhile, the bedeviled and underestimated civil servants carry on and have the capital for a few days to themselves. It

is not a poor reward. They are the most numerous citizens of this federal district, and the most endurable, from one administration to another, and in August they get out of their official dens and take over the place.

They are out on the rivers and on the roads into the hills, and the only thing they lack on these August evenings is a rotten big league baseball team to complain about. But they are working on that, and maybe by next August, or a little later, they'll have that, too.

Shift Creates No Intelligence Cz

By Joseph Kraft

A handy guide to reforming the intelligence community awaited Adm. Stansfield Turner when he was appointed director of central intelligence six months ago. But Adm. Turner overreached himself, making enemies in high places and low. Now President Carter has ordered a semi-revolution that increases Turner's power, but not by as much as he wanted and probably needed for full control.

The guide to reform was the report of the Senate Select Committee on Intelligence under Frank Church. In an exhaustive study last year, the committee found that various intelligence agencies were unresponsive to presidential needs and direction in several ways.

First, the product as a whole gave short shrift to economic information, and was served up in a volume and detail difficult for the busy men at the top of government to absorb. Second, there was bitter, and often unresolved, infighting among the Central Intelligence Agency and two other units under Pentagon control—the Defense Intelligence Agency, linking the military services, and the National Security Agency, specializing in electronic interception. Finally, the CIA itself, particularly in covert operations, interpreted presidential mandates in a highly self-serving way with results often out of line with the original intent.

More Responsive

As a remedy the committee suggested that the director of central intelligence run the CIA and also make the rest of the community more responsive to the President by maintaining budget control and assigning tasks and missions. Adm. Turner seemed almost ideal for that job. As an Annapolis classmate of Carter he had limited contacts with the President. His military career put him in good with the Pentagon.

As it happened, however, Turner had limited contacts with the civilian world and big ideas for himself. He submitted to President Carter a plan for reform that made him an intelligence czar with operational control over all the intelligence agencies. That inevitably put him at odds with the Defense Department and Secretary Harold Brown.

He further antagonized Mr. Brown, and Secretary of State Cyrus Vance and the White House to boot, by the position he took on the AWACS (Advanced Air-Attack Warning System), that

the United States proposed to sell to Iran. In a letter to an arm of Congress, the General Accounting Office, Turner opposed the sale to Iran on the ground that the warning system, including its computer material, might fall into the hands of the Russians, thus endangering important American secrets. In fact the model being sold to Iran was not equipped with the sensitive ciphering material, and most experts doubt that the Russians have the electronic know-how to put it to use anyway.

Layer of Personnel

Finally, at the CIA, Turner put a layer of naval personnel between himself and the intelligence community. He moved to replace, as deputy director, a popular career man with Lyman Kirkpatrick, a former inspector general and executive director of the CIA who left to work at Brown University after being crippled by polio in 1963.

These career officials in the agency, feeling themselves out of and demoted, immediately began to retaliate. They spilled the

beans on the AWACS go least partly to discredit Kirkpatrick and what he had ed up as inspector general, the ed up a whole new set of stories about CIA expe west human gutters. In Carter accepted the Tur organization proposal or part. The President did g director budgetary contr the foreign intelligence e nity, and some authority t on tasks. But he kept tional control over the tagon agencies in the ha the secretary of defense, I set up as adviser of pri Cabinet committee includ secretaries of defense and Perhaps there is enough in the office of direc manage the whole com Turner apparently retain confidence of the Preside he has not established with his colleagues. The NSA, not going to e his leadership, and neith the CIA easily accept h

So it remains a question er he can truly run the lence community. Or, it matter, whether anybod can. The progressive dem tion of the CIA by inveti and leak, the tendency of foreign policy agency to its own intelligence, and the infighting among rival a seem certain to go on as It may be that the count have to live for a long tim a well-coordinated intel operation. Indeed, the an now being made in beha latest reorganization is a maintains competition and agencies.

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Heavy Fishing Pushes Seas to Limits of Bounty

There is a limit to what can be fished from the sea. Man has fished a number of species to danger levels in some traditional areas and depleted the stocks of others.

Roaming the seas as, for example, the Russians do, in giant factory ships that locate fish with the latest electronic devices

and harvest them with suction devices, man has gathered too much from vast stretches of the oceans.

The fish need time to breed, but the pressure on one of our oldest and, until now, most reliable food sources never relaxes. Every year, 70 million babies are born. Every year, there are more

cattle and poultry to be fed. It is ironic that only in wartime, when men are killing each other ashore and afloat, do the fish flourish and multiply.

So experts such as Dr. Ian Payne of the Department of Biological Studies at Lancaster Polytechnic have been contemplating a bleak future—dramatized recently when the European Economic Community declared a moratorium on fishing for the once-abundant herring at least until October.

The alternative, said Britain, in whose waters the species is most numerous, is the end of the North Sea herring. In Denmark and the Netherlands, where it is a national delicacy, that must seem inconceivable.

The fish scientists are not talking about the year 2000, when the world population will have doubled again. They are talking about now, although the changes caused by the shortage of some fish and the high prices of others are so gradual as to cause irritation rather than alarm in the minds of consumers.

The Smuggler, All Roads Lead to Mandalay

McArthur

Burma, Aug. 7.—On Mandalay's street, the young, rubber-scented, rubber-scented sport shirt needed a square or both.

official economy to a virtual standstill, the more free-wheeling residents of Mandalay have flourished. The city's "night market" abounds in consumer goods from Thailand.

It is said that a piano can be ordered and delivered within two weeks from the city of Chiang Mai in northern Thailand, which is the main beneficiary of Gen. Ne Win's supposedly closed-border policy.

Another beneficiary is China, where much "free trade" with Burmese smugglers takes place. Trains coming to Mandalay from Lashio, the railroad's northern terminus just below the Chinese border, are loaded with inexpensive textiles, rubber sandals and cheap consumer goods marked "Made in China." Local residents said that the smugglers pay the Chinese in U.S. dollars.

The trade is illegal since Burma, which has a border of about 3,500 miles with Bangladesh, China and Thailand, does not have a single land entry point that is legal. Tourists entering Burma have their passports stamped "land route not permissible." This amuses the "merchants" of Mandalay since many of them trek to Thailand two or three times each year.

match the quality of the exterior. Communications between Mandalay and Chiang Mai are regular and dependable, and sometimes humorous.

A Tire Tale

There is a tale about the tire agent in Chiang Mai who urgently wrote his U.S. suppliers to send him lightweight tires to compete with the Japanese. The firm wrote back that their tires were indeed heavier, but that they were longer lasting and the agent should stress that in his sales pitch. That was not the point, said the agent. A mule could carry six Japanese tires but only four of the heavier U.S. types and he was losing the market in Mandalay. True or not, Japanese tires dominate the Mandalay market and none enter legally.

The rubies, sapphires and jade that give Mandalay its purchasing power come from the area of Mogoke, about 80 miles into the mountains north of Mandalay. The area is heavily guarded by Burmese troops. Foreigners are forbidden to enter the area. Two U.S. airlines are said to have been the last visitors 10 years ago and they reportedly came out much richer.

An ivory trade also flourishes on the contraband trucks of the elephants that furnish much of the transport and work in the remote mountains and teak forests. Technically the gem and ivory trades have been nationalized, but the practical effect has been to drive miners, cutters, polishers and others connected with the business underground. The an-

nual auction of government stones last year brought in about \$3.7 million from foreign traders. Experts, however, estimate that at least two or three times that amount went into the illegal trade.

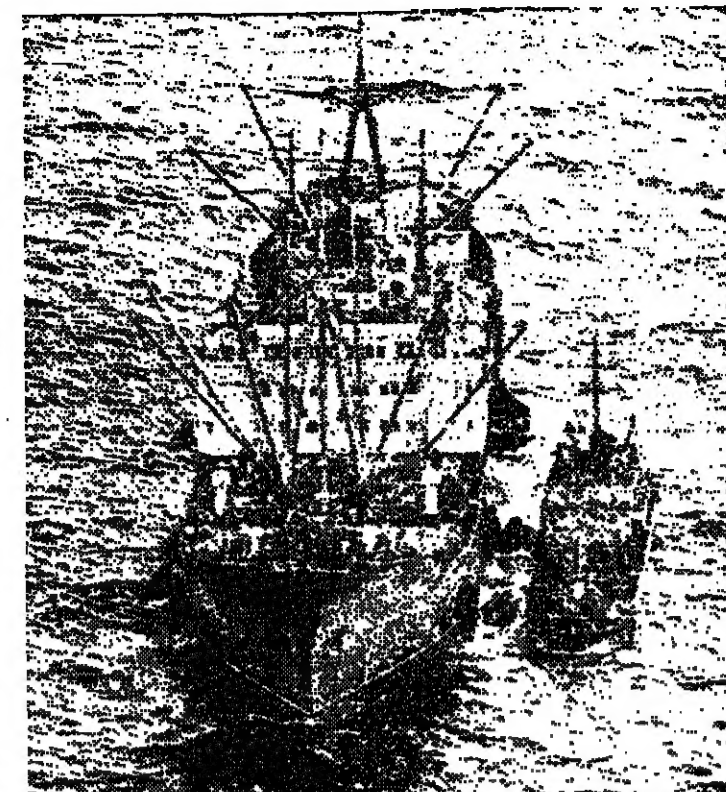
As the biggest city in central Burma with a population of 300,000 and the nearest to the troubled border area and opium-growing "golden triangle," Mandalay is something of a military relay point although few soldiers are in evidence. The government is sensitive about such things and permits only two countries, the United States and India, to maintain small consulates here. Although there are no restrictions on tourist travel, the facilities are sparse.

Few visitors feel that the city reflects the romanticism evoked by Rudyard Kipling, who heard temple bells telling British soldiers, "Come you back to Mandalay."

Dominating the city is the century-old monastery on top of Mandalay Hill. Pigeons and ponies-drawn gharries, called tongas, which serve as taxis for the locals, abound. Foreigners are expected to use World War II jeeps.

The fact that Mandalay has not changed much in the last 100 years is viewed with a little embarrassment but also pride by local residents. "There really isn't very much here," said one of the few foreigners in the city. "Still, this is where Burma is. Rangoon is the capital just because Ne Win is there. If you want to see Burma, come to Mandalay."

Los Angeles Times



Trawler and mother ship—typical of sea-depleting force.

John Silkin promised that Britain would carry out fish conservation measures with or without its EEC partners. He said that he had warned the community that, unless Britain were given an exclusive fishing zone of 12 miles and a "dominant preference" of up to 50 miles, it would return to its original demand of a 50-mile exclusive zone.

He said that Britain had emphasized its right to take unilateral conservation measures where necessary and would do so in the case of the herring when the ban on its fishing expires in October.

"We really are faced with the possible extinction of the herring stock and that I am not prepared to countenance," he said. The community's 200-mile fishing zone, in which other nations must apply for licenses, will cut the Russian catch—they were estimated to have taken 600,000 tons of fish last year, equal to 20 per cent of the entire Common Market catch.

Dr. Payne said that the solution lies in creating a system of realistic national quotas, with licenses for traditional fishers in the waters, the acceptance as food of unfamiliar species of fish, even those whose flavor might be an acquired taste, and better preparation of such fish in the kitchen.

Dr. Payne said that exploitation of the herring is part of a modern phenomenon—"the industrial fishery"—in which fish are caught to feed pigs, poultry and cattle, rather than people. Fishermen of the developed nations, notably those of Russia and southern Europe along with the Koreans and Japanese, were working the waters off western and southern Africa for sardine, mackerel, tuna, hake and sea bream and taking 70 per cent of the total catch, he said.

There were, he said, parallels with the North Sea already beginning to appear in the decline of the African pilchard catch. And in a world being segregated into "private fish ponds," Third World nations are not receiving the fish they need more urgently than developed countries.

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International Herald Tribune

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SPORTS

[illegible]

Sweep of Dodgers Gives 1 1/2-Game Lead Over Cubs

Aug. 7 (UPI).—The sacrifice fly by the major league winner with the help of the Los Angeles Dodgers' temporary lead.

lay the National Division. The attack as it were, Don and the win. The game was to establish a record of

Cubs 6. Kingman and hit two-run shot to Chicago. The pitcher put the in the fifth. The game was to establish a record of

rates 0. rookie Mario hit shutout for five. The seventh to try over Phil-

Expos 2. Ruthven tossed his first 1 1/2 and Rod two-run homer to a 2-2 defeat

ad missed two as on after sur- in his foot ay 1. Ruthven struck out three out bid in the Morales hit the year.

ite Sox 2. At Chicago, John Amos O'Connell hit a 2-2 triple. Chicago led three-games

he seventh in games for the saw their lead run to one-half and a 1-2

third-place tie fifth victory as City. Cardinals 1

Min. Dave five-hitter for hit Mike Cub- two-run homer runs to pace 11-1 triumph

uck out seven tenth complete a career vic- tories. Tue Jays 2

Steve Brye hit and Larry only six hits Milwaukee 2, in the first leader.

Tigers 1. k Ellis survived in the first pitch an eight-Texas to a 4-1

Mark East Germany. 81.—East Ger- coth today in 400 meters 49.68 seconds al record.

day's and Saturday's Line Scores

Aug. 7 (UPI).—The sacrifice fly by the major league winner with the help of the Los Angeles Dodgers' temporary lead.



TRYING FOR TWO—Cubs' Manny Trillo fires ball to first after forcing Padres' Mike Ivey at second base.

Sizemore's 2-Out Line Single In Ninth Defeats Los Angeles

PHILADELPHIA, Aug. 7.—Ted Sizemore lined a game-winning single into left field to score pinch runner Jerry Martin with two out in the ninth and give the Philadelphia Phillies a 1-0 victory over the Los Angeles Dodgers yesterday.

Saturday

The victory preserved the 1-2 game National League East lead that the Phillies took over Friday from the Chicago Cubs.

Cubs 10, Padres 5. At Chicago, Jerry Morales drove in four runs with three consecutive doubles to pace the home team to a 10-5 triumph over San Diego.

Reds 3, Pirates 3. At Cincinnati, doubles by Dan Driessen, Pete Rose and Joe Morgan highlighted a four-run second inning that sparked Cincinnati to an 8-3 defeat of Pittsburgh behind the eight-hit pitching of Tom Seaver.

Cardinals 2, Astros 1. At Houston, Cesar Cedeno belted two homers and drove in all four runs and Tom Dixon tossed a five-hitter to win his first major league game as Houston beat St. Louis, 4-1, in the second game of a two-night double-header.

St. Louis won the first game, 3-1, as Bob Forsch, 14-5, and Butch Metzger combined on a five-hitter. Mark Lemongello, 4-13, was the loser.

Giants 7, Mets 3. At New York, Willie McCovey and Marc Hill each knocked in two runs as San Francisco pounded out 15 hits en route to a 7-3 victory over New York.

Braves 3, Expos 1. At Atlanta, knuckleballer Phil Niekro hurled a seven-hitter for his 15th complete game while Rowland Office and Gary Matthews each drove home a run and scored once in a 3-1 Atlanta triumph over Montreal.

Angels 5, Orioles 3. In the American League, at

Aug. 7 (UPI).—The sacrifice fly by the major league winner with the help of the Los Angeles Dodgers' temporary lead.

day's and Saturday's Line Scores

Aug. 7 (UPI).—The sacrifice fly by the major league winner with the help of the Los Angeles Dodgers' temporary lead.

The Australia Still Unbeaten Off Newport

Leads Challengers For America's Cup By William N. Wallace

NEWPORT, R.I., Aug. 7 (UPI).—For many, the spread of sail off Newport yesterday was impressive, seven 12-meter yachts from five nations, all in contention for this sport's prize of prizes, the America's Cup, plus the New York Yacht Club's flotilla of 60 cruising craft racing for the Astor Cup. The Astor, too, has age and prestige.

There were four races among the foreign challengers and the yacht Australia remained unbeaten, defeating Sverige from Sweden in the morning event and France I in the afternoon. Sverige later beat Gretel II, the other Australian yacht, while France also lost to Gretel. The won-lost records now are: Australia, 5-0; Gretel II, 3-3; Sverige, 3-3; and France, 0-5.

A proper yacht race has to be sailed away from headlands, out where the wind may blow.

Yesterday's striving at sea came in three parts. One was the third day of the foreign challenge series among four yachts—Australia, Gretel II, Sverige and France I. This quartet from quadrants of the world is sorting itself out in a round-robin competition of nine races. The round robin will determine seeding for semifinal and final eliminations later in the month to determine which country will execute in September the 23d challenge for the America's Cup, the oldest international sports trophy of all and one that the United States has never lost or is likely to lose in 1977.

The second part was the ceremonial, no-count race among the three potential challengers from the United States—the powerful white-hulled troika of Courageous, Enterprise and Independence. They are midway through their summer of trials, the musical-chair affair that will kick two out and appoint one as cup defender around Sept. 1.

They were racing for a special New York Yacht Club trophy of no significance and were racing together as a trio, rather than in the usual America's Cup two-hat match races. They could have been on one another if they liked one another at all. They don't.

The third part was the Astor Cup, the gem of the annual New York Yacht Club Cruise. The cruise is a social-sporting event that began in 1849, the year this first yacht club in our nation was established. Six yachts went off on a cruise that summer, starting from the Battery in New York City.

Where did they choose to go? To logical and lovely Newport. The club cruise fleet raced here a week ago yesterday and then went east on daily competitive runs to Woods Hole, Nantucket, Edgartown and Padanaram. They came back here Friday.

Major League Standings (Sunday's games not included.)

AMERICAN LEAGUE

Eastern Division

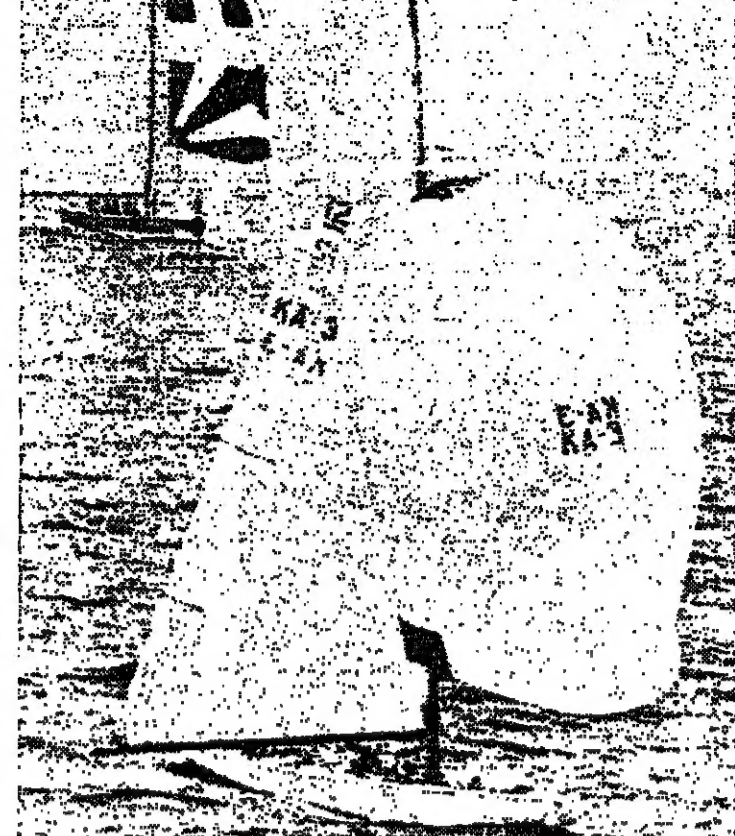
Western Division

Friday's Results

Saturday's Results

Sunday's Games

Aug. 7 (UPI).—The sacrifice fly by the major league winner with the help of the Los Angeles Dodgers' temporary lead.



CHALLENGERS—Gretel II (foreground) leads 12-meter yacht France I in America's Cup trials held on Saturday.

Vikings Defeat Rams, 22-17, Spoiling the Debut of Namath

LOS ANGELES, Aug. 7.—Nate Allen blocked a Gerald Vaughn punt, recovered it and then raced 32 yards to the end zone with 1:27 left last night to give the Minnesota Vikings a 22-17 victory over the Los Angeles Rams in the exhibition opener for both NFL clubs.

The Vikings, 32-14 losers to Oakland in Super Bowl XI last January, spoiled the Ram quarterback debut of Joe Namath, who put a field goal on the board and hit three of four passes for 24 yards in the third quarter.

In other preseason games this weekend:

Lions 17, Chiefs 0. At Pontiac, Mich., Detroit coach Tommy Hudspeth found his defense in mid-season form in the Lions' 17-0 victory over the Kansas City Chiefs.

The Lions produced two second-half touchdowns. Safety Charlie West picked off a Tony Adams pass, deflected by Kansas City wide receiver Lawrence Williams, at the Detroit 30, and returned it 31 yards to set up the game's first touchdown.

Patriots 19, Giants 3. At East Rutherford, N.J., John Smith kicked four field goals and rookie Raymond Clayborn returned the second-half kickoff 88 yards for a touchdown to guide the New England Patriots to a 19-3 victory over the New York Giants.

Packers 25, Bengals 20. At Green Bay, Wis., Chester Marcol's 45-yard field goal with one second left lifted the Packers to a 25-20 victory over the Cincinnati Bengals.

Cowboys 24, Chargers 14. At Irving, Texas, Charlie Waters blocked two punts to set up two touchdowns and Danny White hit Drew Pearson with two touchdowns passes to give Dallas a 24-14 victory over San Diego, but the Cowboy victory was tempered by an injury to Heisman Trophy winner Tony Dorsett.

Dorsett, the all-time leading collegiate rusher, suffered what was believed to be a slightly twisted left knee late in the third period.

Other exhibition games ended with these results: Denver 14, Baltimore 8; Philadelphia 21, New York Jets 3; New Orleans 20, Chicago 14; Pittsburgh 28, Buf-

Aug. 7 (UPI).—The sacrifice fly by the major league winner with the help of the Los Angeles Dodgers' temporary lead.

day's and Saturday's Line Scores

Europe Women's Open Is Captured by Rankin

SUNNINGDALE, England, Aug. 7 (Reuters).—American golfer Judy Rankin won the European Women's Open yesterday. flew to Italy for a pro-am tournament held today, and tomorrow will jet to New York to go back to work on the American tour on Wednesday.

Her victory at the Sunningdale Golf Club, where she conquered an upset stomach, English bad weather and 80 of the best women golfers in the world, earned her \$15,000 and brought her official winnings in tournament play to \$105,248 so far this year.

This is in addition, of course, to what she gains in the contests that touring professionals frequently play with amateurs and what she gets from equipment manufacturers and other sponsors.

Last year she set a record, winning \$15,000 and capturing six tournaments. The European event here, one of the richest on the circuit, was her fifth victory in 1977.

"Going Full Steam" "I'm going full steam this year," she said as she relaxed in the clubhouse. "My present plans are to play everything on the circuit, skipping only one or maybe two weeks."

"I don't really have any personal goals for the year. I just try to play one week at a time. If I can get through one week in good shape, I feel pretty happy about it," said the soft-spoken blonde from Midland, Texas.

Rankin, a frail figure who looks nothing like the usual picture of a woman athlete, worries more about her family than her game. The planned break in her schedule is connected with her need to see that her young son, Tney, gets properly settled into his new school in September.

Rankin has been having stomach trouble recently and a test for ulcers before coming to England, but she said she felt fine at the end of the taxing week.

She was a model of consistency as the weather brought consider-

able changes in Sunningdale's Old Course, where the tour has been played for the last four years.

Her 68 on the fast-running fairways and greens on the hot first day left her one stroke behind Debbie Austin, of West Palm Beach, Fla., and she stayed second with a 71 in the next round, this time behind South Africa's Sally Little.

Takes Lead Another 71 on Friday squeezed her into the lead by a single stroke over Little.

Rankin, justifying her reputation as a "pretty good mudder," was superb in the horrible conditions for the final round, braving cold and pouring rain for the best score of the day, a 4-under-par 70.

Her championship total of 281, 11 under par, left her 6 strokes ahead of new professional Nan Lopez of Albuquerque, N.M. Little was third at 289 after slipping to a 77 final round, with Canada's Sandra Post taking fourth with 76 for 280.

There was a three-way tie for fifth place at 294—Donna Toure, the 1975 winner here who had a final 71, Austin (73) and Pas Bradley (74).

Connors Title In N.H. Won By Alexander

NORTH CONWAY, N.H., Aug. 7.—The \$25,000 Volvo International Tennis Tournament, in which defending champion Jimmy Connors was expected to retain his title, was today won by Australian John Alexander with a 2-6, 6-4, 6-4 victory over Manuel Orantes of Spain.

Alexander had qualified for the finals with his upset 6-4, 6-1, triumph yesterday over Harold Solomon, the fifth seed, who on Friday had ousted Connors, 1-6, 6-4, 6-1.

For Alexander, this was his first tournament victory in more than two years—since he won a tourney in Arizona. He earned his triumph mainly on the basis of his racket serve (six aces), which became stronger as the two-hour match wore on.

Four-seed Orantes, playing in his first tournament since an elbow operation in May, won the first set in only 35 minutes. His passing and drop shots frustrated the hard-hitting Alexander and negated his serve and volley game.

Nets Easy Backhand Alexander picked up in the second set, putting his first serve into overdrive and scoring two aces. He broke through Orantes' service at 4-5, winning the set when the graceful Spaniard netted an easy backhand.

Orantes broke through early in the third set and jumped to a 4-2 lead. But Alexander rallied to take the next four games, breaking the former U.S. Open champ when Orantes missed two easy forehands in the eighth game.

Alexander then held service in the ninth game, fighting off two break points. In the 10th game, he blizzarded a forehand passing shot by his rival and won the match on his first opportunity when Orantes missed a backhand volley.

Alexander earned \$20,000, a new car and a motorbike with his victory. Orantes, still seeking his first 1977 tournament win, earned \$10,000.

Tanzania Issues Warning on Trip By N. Zealanders

DAR-ES-SALAAM, Aug. 7 (AP).—Tanzanian Youth and Culture Minister Sakikya has warned that African athletes will boycott next year's Commonwealth Games in Canada and the World Cup meet in Dusseldorf next month if New Zealand allows five rugby players to visit South Africa later this month.

Sakikya was quoted by the government newspaper Daily News as saying that the New Zealand government was contradicting assurances to discourage sports links with South Africa given at the Commonwealth summit conference in London in June by not acting to stop the players.

The five players plan to visit South Africa to participate in a rugby festival beginning Aug. 27. Sakikya took issue with a statement by New Zealand Foreign Minister Brian Talboys that the five had been invited as individuals and that his government could not prevent them from going to South Africa.

Sakikya said: "Since the players are traveling with the New Zealand government's passports and have been cleared by their government to travel to South Africa, Talboys cannot deny responsibility."

Britain's Broome Wins Big Prize at Dublin

DUBLIN, Aug. 7 (UPI).—Britain's David Broome won the Jackpot today on the final day of the Dublin Horse Show by winning both international jumping events, including the top-money Grand Prix of Ireland.

Broome, who took first and second place in the opening event, the Wythe fault and out, captured the Grand Prix \$5,000 first prize after two grueling jumps.

Aug. 7 (UPI).—The sacrifice fly by the major league winner with the help of the Los Angeles Dodgers' temporary lead.

Observer

A Fresh, Clean Cortex

By Russell Baker

NEW YORK—In the 1950s the CIA became intensely interested in brainwashing. It had heard that the Communists had a new washday product which could get brains twice as clean, and since the cold war was going full blast it naturally feared a dangerous brainwashing zap.

Allen Dulles, then Director of Central Intelligence, ordered a crash program. It was a normal reflex. People were always ordering crash programs in those days. It didn't matter that they often ended in crashes.

I remember the day Mr. Dulles ordered it. He was in his office looking for a banana republic to overthrow that weekend when his brain came back from the laundry. When he took it out of the package he was furious because it had ring around the medulla.

Moreover, in their efforts to get it sparkling clean, his brainwashers had used too much bleach, which had eroded the fabric and left both the lid and the egg badly frayed. He summoned his brilliant assistant, Richard Bissell, and asked if he could borrow Mr. Bissell's brain to wear to a dinner that evening for Winston Churchill.

"Out of the question," said Mr. Bissell. "Those idiots washed it in hot water with a red shirt, which ran all over the frontal lobes. You'd look like a rainbow."

They don't call you brilliant for nothing, Bissell," said Mr. Dulles. This was where I came in. I didn't actually enter that vault of secrets, but sat in an ice cream parlor over a sundae when a cunning man with banana-republic dust on his smugly smiled at down beside me.

"How would you like some really hot action, Generalissimo?" he asked. Who wouldn't? He took me to a \$15-million hotel suite which was supplied with LSD, rye whiskey, loaded dice, copies of the Civil Service Gazette and stunning women who had been graded "prime" by the U.S. Department of Agriculture and certified loyal by the FBI.

The whole set-up would have cost a defense contractor maybe \$300 tops. Since the host was

paying \$15 million for it, it took no deductive power at all to see that it was being run by the CIA. In the time one of the women was running her fingers through the most primitive folds of my brain.

"My, what a nice fresh brain you have," she murmured. "It's never been used," I boasted, yielding to the stupor of ecstasy. "What's more, it has the new buttondown brain stem and the buttons haven't even been cracked."

When I awoke, my brain was being worn by Allen Dulles and Winston Churchill was sitting across the dinner table. "Is it true," asked Churchill, "that you cannot rent a hotel suite full of dope, broods and booze for less than 15 million bucks?"

Mr. Dulles laughed. "Ho ho ho." He was a great laugher, and also a great pipe smoker, whereas I am somewhat sour and like to chew gum. "I knew you couldn't wear your own brain tonight, Winnie," said Mr. Dulles. "Having a bit of trouble in the famous British Secret Service's brainwashing department, eh? Ho ho ho."

"Ho ho ho, yourself, you bloody idiot!" said Churchill. "Sitting there chewing gum after every course and cracking that sour ho ho ho—it's a dead giveaway. The great arsenal of intelligence is so far behind the Communies in the old skull scrub that you don't have a brain left that's fit to show its cortex at the May Day parade."

President Eisenhower, who had been drinking straight gin throughout the meal and was carrying on shamelessly with Queen Elizabeth, interrupted his horseplay to glare at us. "Button your lips, the two of you, or I'll throw your butts out of here."

"You tell me, daddy babr," said the Queen, "and especially that ho ho ho creep. What kind of creep would chew gum after every course and not even offer a stick to the Queen?"

In short, the evening ended nastily. On arrival home, Mr. Dulles had a loosened tooth, the result of a surprisingly good right jab from President Eisenhower, and a cut on the cheek where Queen Elizabeth had struck him with a silver candlestick. In short, it wasn't nice. The whole set-up would have cost a defense contractor maybe \$300 tops. Since the host was

Unpleasant Legacy of the CB Craze in U.S.

By Penny Girard

WASHINGTON—In Texas, the anxious female voice crackled over the citizen's band radio channel pleading, "I'm alone and I need help with a flat tire on my trailer."

Almost instantly a passing CB-equipped motorist heard the distress call and shuttled her to a nearby gas station to have the tire repaired. But when the station attendant drove the woman back to the spot where she had left her expensive vehicle, it was gone. Thieves working with their own CB radio system had heard her distress call and stolen the trailer.

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had trouble explaining there was even a problem.

The CB radio boom, which took off in 1974, has forced the FCC to devote increased manpower and resources to CB activities while subtracting time, attention and dollars from other areas such as commercial broadcasting.

And skyrocketing growth in CB radios is having still greater ramifications on the direction of the FCC, the federal agency that oversees the entire U.S. communications system, from CB radios to sophisticated earth satellites.

"It's mind-boggling," McKinney said, "but with all the sophisticated systems we deal with, the growth in the commission's work and its budget are really being controlled by CB."

22 Million Units

Today, there are more than 22 million CB radio units in the United States. At least one out of every three cars is equipped with a CB radio, as are three out of every four long-haul trucks and four out of every nine recreational vehicles. Consumer use has now attracted state and local police who are increasingly installing CB units in their cruisers as backup emergency call systems.

West of the Rocky Mountains, California has a majority of all CB licenses. At the end of May, the latest period for which statistics were available, the FCC had granted 75,000 licenses. California was second with 628,689 licenses. These two states were followed by Ohio with 603,868 licenses, Pennsylvania with 527,487 and Illinois with 526,983.

CB licensees have found uses for their radios in connection with just about everything. Antique collectors use them to ferret out unusual finds and good buys. Vacationers call over their CBs to make motel reservations and locate restaurants. Senior citizens and the handicapped use them to make friends. Hunters are using them to help each other find animals. Lost animals and children have been retrieved. Accident victims have been aided more quickly.

Also, hit and run drivers have been traced via CB channels. In Arizona not long ago, a cache of more than three tons of marijuana was seized when a CB call was inadvertently intercepted.

But FCC officials acknowledge that there is a seamy side to CB use which has aroused concern at the agency as well as among law enforcement officials. Drug pushers are using CBs for delivery contacts, robbers are plotting stakeouts, gamblers are passing on betting tips.

"Any time you make a radio service available to the public, there are going to be criminal elements using it," McKinney said.

There are also reports of sex clubs operating over the CB airwaves and prostitutes who work out of truck stops. In Colorado Springs, Colo., a massage

parlor called the Candy House said business soared 30 per cent after it installed a CB unit for appointments.

Several Categories

The FCC likes to break complaints down into several categories, most of which involve charges of "channel hogging" by an individual CB user, or interference—officially known as audio rectification—which disrupts TV reception and other home appliances.

In general, FCC officials attribute the groundswell of complaints to the craze of the last three years which took the two-way personal communication system out of the domain of the blue-collar worker such as the truck driver and into plush-carpeted recreation rooms, and even into the White House, where former first lady Betty Ford had the CB handle "First Mama."

This past January, the FCC was swamped with a startling million license applications. Officials said that this was the combined impact of Christmas sales, expansion to 40 channels from 23 and the FCC decision to drop license fees.

Since January, there has been some leveling off in applications, enough to lead officials such as McKinney to think that the boom has peaked. Others, such as John Sadoski, staff vice-president of the Electronic Industries Association, said that by 1980 there will be 50 million CB mobile radios or one in every other car on the U.S. highways.

In the wake of increased complaints, the FCC plans to crack down on abusers. It is preparing to strip "flagrant" offenders of their licenses for three years instead of one and to increase prosecutions for such federal offenses as obscene language, repeating police calls and threats of violence. There were 150 prosecutions by U.S. attorneys last year, compared to 20 or 30 cases four years ago.

Nuisance calls are handled out of field offices, and more serious charges tracked via specially rigged cars with direction-finding equipment to home in on offending broadcasters.

But there is another area that the FCC plans to pay special attention to. It is a phenomenon spawned by CB—a new auxiliary network of voluntary crime fighters, street patrols and police emergency calls.

The development has been triggered by heightened interest in and use of Channel 9—better known as CB land as the emergency beacon. Technically, it is to be used only for emergency calls and aiding motorists.

In some parts of the United States there have been reports of deliberate jamming of the emergency channel, an act that bars any other calls from getting through. Police and other officials consider the pranks to be the work of a small number of people and hope that the practice won't spread into a national pattern.

Los Angeles Times



James Campbell and Sandy Corea

PEOPLE: A Very Classic Tale

"We were sitting on the fore-deck trying to stay dry," James Campbell was saying about a thought-provoking moment during his 21 days adrift off the coast of Central America with Sandy Corea and Joseph Almond. "In the face of our problems, I had been thinking about my life and one of the decisions I reached was that I wanted Sandra to spend it with me."

Sandra, a Nicaraguan, became Mrs. Campbell Friday, a week after the three were rescued by a freighter and taken to Long Beach, Calif. The trio had left Managua for a weekend fishing trip on July 9. But before they could reach their campsite in the nearby Bat Islands, their 30-foot boat was swamped. They drifted helplessly for about 500 miles while 37 vessels passed without stopping.

What is believed to be the world's first nude kissing booth was opened in a Tampa, Fla., bar Friday night. It took 25 minutes before the first customer would pay \$1 for a kiss. Bar owner Gil Rodriguez explained that potential kissers probably were scared by reporters and undercover police in the crowd. Tampa does not allow nude entertainers to dance within three feet of customers. But if the dancer is seated in a kissing booth, police say, she is not entertaining. The first customer was inclined to agree. "It's not worth a dollar," said O.D. Jones after a 20-second smooch with a dancer in the booth.

State officials say they are paying close attention to what goes on in the kissing booth. "We'll examine the situation very closely, get eyeball evidence,"

said an official. "If it's not too bad, start wrestling, well."

In Austin, Texas, lifted his fist, belatedly realizing that he had been thinking about my life and one of the decisions I reached was that I wanted Sandra to spend it with me."

Oliveros beat at contestants to win of the contest. He dropped out of the eating fever than spicy peppers. Brate 108 in an hour, win the crown, dropping 89 jalapeno minutes to go this

Fan Yuan-yen, who defected from Air Force to Taiwan, has declined an invitation by the U.S. government to visit this at this juncture some difficulty to emment and it welcomed," he wrote men, all members can Conservative I also written Vanc help in getting his children out of CP

—SANDUE

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